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THE ISSUES

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PRESENTS THEM IN WORCESTER.

The S. L. P. Gubernatorial Candidate Scores a Marked Success—Social Democrats and Regular Democratic Interlopers are Jeered by the Crowd.

Special to The Daily People.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.—The Socialist Labor Party opened the campaign to-day with an open-air meeting on Worcester common. It was addressed by Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party.

There was in attendance about 400 persons who paid the closest attention to the remarks of the speaker.

As Mr. Berry started to speak it began to rain, and for about an hour the weather man boomed himself in deluging the earth with aqua pura, forcing those in attendance to seek shelter on piazzas and in the nearby buildings. Finally the man who varies the sprinkling business of Mother Nature, called a halt on the precipitation and the meeting started anew. Berry said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow workmen: I am here to-day in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the two organizations of labor in the United States which alone hold out to our disinherited class, a programme worth striving for. They are the only signs of light visible in this night of wage slavery. They are the only organizations of our class which do not accept the capitalist system as a finality, both of them stand in their respective spheres, demanding the unconditional surrender of the tools of production, the land and capital of the nation, now held by the capitalist class, to the working class. I am here to proclaim the revolutionary programme of these organizations to the working class of Worcester; to enlighten you as workmen on the mission of your class, to organize you if possible in the shops and the voting booth; in short, to show you the way to industrial freedom, by taking possession of the public powers in the interest of the class to which you and I both belong, and with which we must make common cause."

"These organizations, as the bona fide representatives of labor, say to the working class of the land that capitalism, the present social system, has rent society into two hostile classes. One owns the land upon and the tools by which we work, that is the capitalist class. The other, the working class, owns nothing but its labor power.

"Under this social system the laborer must first sell himself into wage slavery before he can eat. Thus it comes to pass that the majority of society, fully 90 per cent. of the people to-day, stand as wage slaves, stripped of everything but their power to labor.

"When you go into the shop the wealth which you, by the exercise of your labor power produce, is the property of the master class, which employs you, which permits you to use the tools of production with the express and implied understanding that the wealth produced is the property of the capitalist class.

"It is out of the wealth which our class produces that the capitalist pays wages. It is out of that wealth that they, the capitalist class get their profits in which they rot in luxurious idleness.

"It is with that wealth, produced by our class, that an Anna Gould and a Cornelius Vanderbilt, purchase their degenerate husbands, while the workers, who create it are mangled in the shops and factories of the land while at work, and starved to death when out of work.

"It is to put an end to this hellish criminal system, which makes wealth the reward of idleness, that these two organizations of the working class—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party—are drilling, educating, organizing our class into a class party of labor, so that at the ballot box, with the ballots of our class, we can take the citadels of capitalism, the legislature halls, municipal, state and national.

"This system which makes tramps and scabs of the men of our class, also makes prostitutes of women, and illiterates and criminals of our children. It is held in place by the capitalist class keeping control of the government.

"The Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist and Socialist parties all act as agents to secure to the capitalist class the powers of government, in fact they are aided by the 'pure and simple' labor hankers, Mark Hanna's 'trusted' labor hankers, the press, the politicians, the bench and the bar. All capitalist society has its hands on the throat of labor. The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance alone stand forth as the redeemers of the working class."

Mr. Berry then proceeded to point out to the audience that the Republican party is the party of plutocracy, the Democratic party is the party of the small capitalist, the middle class. The Prohibition party, which tries to ape the S. L. P. in externals, votes for "armories" and with Democrats and Republicans to go into office, fraternize with labor scabs and Judas-like, pronounce their conduct a "noble waging of the class struggle."

For more than an hour and a half the speaker held his audience, adding count after count to the indictment which he made against the capitalist system of production and its upholders. Applause greeted his remarks, time and again, as he exposed their fraudulent "paramount" issues. Especially was this so when he told the story of Roosevelt and his spiked police club. A Democrat with a good share of the product of the whisky trust inside his hide, took up the cudgels for "Teddy" of the "strenuous" life, but the audience with its "shut up!" put this fellow out of business, quite as much as the whisky trust had put him out of brains.

The meeting was then thrown open to questions. A Social Democrat asked "Why is it that Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists and Social Democrats, all gain votes, while the S. L. P. has been looking for them for the last five years?" The speaker started to answer the question and the Social Democrat ran away, amid the jeers of the crowd who saw through him. Mr. Berry kept on talking, and for twenty minutes he explained why and how it was that the S. L. P. did not "grow," to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

He then made the announcement that he would speak here next Sunday. A large amount of Socialist Labor Party literature was sold. Then the audience dispersed. The S. L. P. was happy with these thoughts of its success, in spite of the elements which more than once threatened to interrupt the meeting. A large meeting is anticipated next Sunday.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Dark Horse Parades in the Role of Fly-Paper.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.

The political situation in San Francisco this year is rendered unusually interesting to students of the times by the strictly-drawn split in the Republican ranks and the expectant attitude of the Union Labor Party.

The Republicans are divided into two factions, one representing the railroads, the other the employers' association. The Union Labor Party has, from the first, shown a decided tendency to support the railroad faction who were pledged to nominate Gage (the present incumbent) for governor of California.

This leaning towards the railroads arose partly from enmity towards the association which broke the water front strike of last year, and partly from the fact that Gage is supposed to be a friend of labor.

It has been pretty generally understood that the nomination of Gage by the Republican convention would be endorsed by the Union Labor Party. It is also recognized that Schmitts, the labor mayor of San Francisco, is a firm supporter of Gage. On being interviewed on this subject by the local press, Schmitts replied somewhat vaguely that he owed his allegiance, first to the Union Labor Party, and second to the Republicans.

The Union Labor Party convention was appointed for the 23d of August, at which date they met, elected a few committees, etc., and adjourned to the 6th of this month. Obviously this meant a desire for actual knowledge of the action of both the Republican and Democratic conventions before proceeding to business.

The Republican convention, after a lively and somewhat undignified conflict, was obliged to turn down both its factional candidates and compromise on Pardee whose position with regard to labor is not so well defined. Now the mutterings of the Union Labor Party bode ill for Pardee, and rumor hath it that if the Democrats nominate Lane, which they are almost certain to do, the U. L. P. will endorse the nomination.

The outcome of this will be amusing and instructive.

Buffalo Tailors Out.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Members of the Custom Tailors' Union of Buffalo went on strike to-day under the direction of William Hartman, an organizer from Chicago, who has been in the city arranging for the strike for more than a week.

The men marched through the business section of the city in a big body and returned all unfinished work to the merchant tailors. The men demand that they shall have extra pay for extra work. Extra work is defined as anything out of the ordinary on a suit of clothes, such as a pencil pocket, a seam along the trousers or a lap over a pocket. Heretofore this work has been done without extra compensation. The merchant tailors declare that the insistence on extra pay for this work will ruin their business, because they will have to charge so much more for custom-made clothing that customers will prefer to wear ready-made garments.

Want New Wage Scale.
The Gliders' Union yesterday notified all employers of a demand of the union for 40 cents an hour, to go into effect September 15. This is an advance of about 10 per cent. on present wages. The demand will affect about 500 men.

MICHAEL T. BERRY IN PLYMOUTH.

ADDRESSES WORKINGMEN ON NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION.

Tells the Weavers That They Must Strike at the Ballot Box as Well as in the Mills—Police Attempt to Brownbeat Speaker.

Special to The Daily People.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Socialist Labor Party held an open air meeting here last night, and, judging from the antics and remarks of capitalists, policemen and Social Democrats, this puritanical town was shaken from center to circumference.

Max Cohen was the chairman of the meeting, which was held in the public square, and was well attended by the workingmen of this capitalist ridden town. Mr. Cohen took the platform and introduced as the speaker of the evening Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill.

For nearly two hours Berry poured hot shot into the capitalist magazines, showing to the workingmen present what the existing social system means to the working class. Mr. Berry had been talking about five minutes when a blue coated argument of capitalism made his appearance for the purpose of stopping the meeting, inquiring "Who was holding this meeting?" and asking if we had a permit. Berry told him to go and see the selectmen and consult the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, and find out whether we had such a right as a political organization or not. The policeman did not want to go, but Berry told him that was his duty; that the S. L. P. knew its rights and did not deal in forgeries. He finally went away and came back again, listened to what was said and kept still. Some capitalists in the crowd tried to have him stop the meeting, as one of them declared that "This man has come here to interfere with our rights," but the meeting did not stop.

Berry went on and the way he threw hot shot into the camp of the robber class of capitalism was refreshing. His remarks brought forth the applause of the workingmen in the audience time and again. This town is controlled by the American Woolen Company, and the Plymouth Cordage Company. The employees of both are now on strike; hence the capitalists of Plymouth seek to stamp out anything and everything that tends to enlighten the workers. Last night they failed. Berry drew a picture of the class struggle that convinced many a workman of the necessity of striking, not only in the mill, but in the voting booth on election day.

He showed them that the Dem-Rep-Prob-So-called parties were the tools used by the American Woolen Co., the Plymouth Cordage Co., and the capitalist class to keep workingmen from getting possession of the wealth which the workers create. The speaker, by numerous illustrations, pointed out the fraudulence of these parties with their so-called "paramount" issues. He warned the workers against the further continuance of capitalism by the aid of their votes.

Said the speaker: "Fellow workers—You are engaged in a struggle which will be settled only by either you, the working class, overthrowing the wages, or capitalist system; or the capitalist class will reduce you to the level of the coolie laborer of Asia. You must either overthrow capitalism, or be enslaved and dragged down to the lowest depths of degradation by it. There is no middle ground for you to stand on."

Mr. Berry then traced the history of the labor unions, led by so-called "labor leaders." Mark Hanna's "trusted labor leaders." After paying his respects to these in no uncertain way, showing them one and all to be the tools of capitalism in the shop, mine, on the railway and the farm, he asked the workingmen present to smash these fakir led unions by setting up the union of their class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The speaker then took up the "Socialist" party. He showed it to be a movement of the capitalist class to kill the only party of labor, the only hope of redemption for the working class, the Socialist Labor Party. The speaker closed with an appeal to the working class to join the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A.; to subscribe for The Daily and Weekly People and the literature of the S. L. P.

He then threw the meeting open to questions. One man in the audience, a Social Democrat named Thompson, a member of the Organizers' International Union, who, some time ago, when Berry was here in the interest of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, asked him if he would debate with Carey. Berry promptly accepted. Thompson tried to get Carey, but that gentleman dodged. He said: "I will not debate with a Socialist." So last night Thompson tried a new trick: he got a man with a "jag" to ask: "What is the difference between the Social Democratic party and the S. L. P.?" Berry answered him at length, tracing the crook-

ed career of the S. D. P., and the un-audited record of the S. L. P.

The questioner said he was satisfied with the answer. Then the meeting came to an end, with the capitalists still worrying about their "rights," and claiming that the S. L. P. had no right to get on their puritanical hunting ground and enlighten the wage slaves, by showing them the way to freedom.

It is now in order for the American Woolen Co. to inaugurate their Bismarckian law of exception, and put an end to these Socialist Labor Party agitators, who interfere with its "rights" in this town, which in more ways than one, stands in the same state of savagery that it did when the Mayflower touched its rocky coast in 1620.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Its Official Record Branding it Politically Corrupt.

In 1900, the Social Democrat John C. Smith ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent, and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year the Social Democrat G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike.

In that same year, the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat Morris Eichmann ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the "Citizens" and the Social Democratic tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as Street Commissioner by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat Edward Staub ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Taber figures as a Social Democrat and is a political jobholder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King, applied to the Democratic Mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them, and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for President of Common Council, while openly declaring he would vote the Democratic ticket straight.

In 1901, a New York City Social Democrat, Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as Vice-President on an official call for a "German Tammany Hall" meeting on the West Side, without even provoking the censure of his Social Democratic organization.

In New York City the "Volkszeitung," German organ of the Social Democracy, notoriously took money to advertise socialist political candidates.

And what was seen this year? A heavy crop of fresh acts of corruption of that same nature:

At the election held in Webster, Mass., on April 7, John E. Carthy appeared as candidate for Town Clerk on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) party official ticket and also on the regular Democratic party official ticket.

At the same election held in the same place, James Farrell appeared as the candidate for Warden on the regular Democratic party official ticket and also on the Social Democratic or "Socialist" party official ticket.

And as a third case in that same Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. Back ran simultaneously on the official tickets of both the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, and of the regular Democratic party for Assessor.

CORREGAN'S TRIP

Begins in Earnest At Hartford—Meetings Indicate Good Results.

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 6.—The agitation trip of Chas. H. Corregan, who is now engaged by the Connecticut State Executive Committee to tour the State, was started here on the 3d and 4th inst., and if these two meetings indicate a general tendency, then, surely, will the State of Connecticut show better than ever before.

The first meeting was called at the old stand, Post-Office Square, and when we reached there, a few rods from our usual place, a medicine quack was holding forth and had surrounded himself with quite a good audience. On account of the many cars passing by the Square is a rather noisy place, but the silvery ring of Corregan's voice fully dominated all the din, and it took only a few minutes until the entire crowd which had surrounded the quack had left him alone, and in spite of his endeavors to regain a crowd he soon after quit his stand and left the place.

Meanwhile our audience was growing all the time, so that good judges of crowds declared that more than 400 people were present. Never before did we have such a big gathering on such an occasion, and this big crowd, with a few exceptions, stayed from start to finish. Of course, Corregan is an interesting talker, and anyone who catches on will not quit until he has finished. That the audience was deeply interested was shown in the fact that 30 pamphlets were sold.

The next meeting was called to be held on Trumbull street, between Pearl and Asylum streets, a place we never had tried before, and naturally, therefore, some of us had misgivings regarding a crowd, but we all were surprised in the most pleasant manner to notice even a bigger crowd than we had the night before. Here again a number of pamphlets were sold as were also 50 copies of The Weekly People, which had just arrived.

The subject for this meeting was "Economic League or S. L. P.?" and, considering the fact that this "reform" Numbung was originated in this city by our labor skates, it perhaps had something to do with the largeness of the crowd, for a good many, who were caught unawares, had meanwhile found out that they once again had been duped as so often before in voting for such a fraud.

It goes without saying that Corregan did justice to this fraudulent outfit called "Economic League," who are mere office seekers and middle-class "reformers," who try to use the ranks of "organized" labor as mere stepping stones to gain soft maps without the least benefit to this "organized" labor, or to the laboring men in general.

Much fuss has been made in the capitalist press, and especially in the Democratic wing of it, about that great "victory" "organized" labor had achieved in electing a Democratic "labor" mayor. But the fact is this, both old parties were split into opposing factions, and at the last moment the Democratic machine put up Sullivan as a decoy-duck, and on the other hand the Republican machine put up a political nonentity, and so it came about that Sullivan was elected.

Historically considered that "Economic League" is the height of nonsense. For never as yet was any party or organization "reformed" from within, but always from the pressure exerted upon it from without. The Abolitionists would never have succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln, if they had stayed in the opposing ranks and tried to bore from within; neither would Sammy Gompers have succeeded in subduing the Knights of Labor in staying or joining the ranks of the latter. He could only succeed by direct opposition. And very naturally so, for it is the height of silliness to imagine for a single moment that an organization or party is maintained and carried on for the benefit of the enemy. And yet these funny "League" men maintain that their "League" is no political party, but merely an organization to purify either of the old parties! Indeed, such nonsense beats even Baron Munchausen of old, who pulled himself out of a crater into which he had fallen, by his own hair.

But the labor skates and office hunters who mainly constitute this "League" have received a few lessons that show them that things are not exactly as they seem to see them. A few of them have received appointments through the Mayor, but of late these appointments are completely voted down by the other politicians, yea, in a gathering preparatory to the Democratic State convention the whole outfit of the "League" was manipulated in such a manner by the old party politicians that everyone of them was shut out. This is rather tough, but justly deserved, even in spite of the fact that the local "League" has been nothing but a tail to the Democratic party.

As related in these columns some time ago, some of our city "fathers," the mayor included, were quite anxious to make a junketing trip to Grand Rapids, Mich., to participate in the

meeting of the League of American Municipalities, but the majority of said "fathers" voted against it, saying that the money of the taxpayers should not be expended in such a manner. This, of course, was not very gallant on the part of the majority, for it was known that our "reform" mayor had been invited and had also promised to deliver an essay at said meeting. Well, apparently anxious to show the world how great a "reformer" he is, the mayor went there on his own expense and delivered said essay, which is now printed in the local press.

Judging the thing in its printed form before us, we cannot help but thinking that a postage stamp would have dearly paid for it, for in the wide range of "reform" those topics have been treated considerably better long before this.

But to show how much, or better, how little, our Democratic "labor" mayor knows about the labor question, is demonstrated by the fact that he brings "organized" labor into the relation of paying taxes. "Organized" labor paying city taxes is indeed a good joke, but evidently our "labor" mayor is not aware that he is such a good joker, for apparently he argues seriously. Granting that some members of "organized" labor own a shanty and thus pay city taxes, the overwhelming majority has not a square foot of land to call their own, and consequently are absolutely beyond reach of the tax collector.

The old slogan that high taxes necessitate high rents is an absolute falsehood, which is proved by our own city affairs, for, as a matter of fact taxes are high, but rents are lower now than in years gone by, and why? Because hundreds of tenements stand vacant, and in order to be rented at all the owners have to come down with their prices, whereas on the other hand the prices will go up as soon as the status is changed, that is, when tenements become scarce, but all this will go on independently of high or low or no taxes at all.

All so-called "reform" is always originated by the middle class, and for the time being, may be of some benefit to it, but as a rule is utterly worthless to the working class. The "Economic League" is not an organization to better the condition of the working class, but an organization of the middle class pure and simple, and this is emphasized by the fact, that all its so-called "demands," with a few exceptions, are all of the negative kind, that is, to save here and there a few cents, but it keeps absolutely mum where the other cents and dollars can be earned. It is a cruel mockery to tell a poor devil that he may have a ride for three cents, without giving him the chance to earn it, for even three cents is entirely too much for anyone who has not even a single cent, and there are thousands of the latter in our own city.

No "reform" of any kind and no matter by whom propagated will ever materially better the condition of the working class, all it has done and it can do, is to bemuddle the understanding of those whom it pretends to benefit. There is but one party, the S. L. P., that stands absolutely for the interest of the working class and therefore in opposition to all other classes; therefore, workingmen, join it and speed the day.

FIRST OPEN AIR RALLY.
Elizabeth, New Jersey, Chinas Honor For That State.

Special to The Daily People.
Elizabeth, Sept. 1.—The first open air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party in this town and perhaps the first in the State of New Jersey, this year, was held last Saturday, August 30, on the old S. L. P. corner, on First street, with Comrade Frank Campbell, of Jersey City, as speaker.

Campbell explained to a good-sized audience, composed entirely of workingmen, the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. He also exposed the utter impotence of pure and simple trade unionism, showing up the traitors of the working class by means of Mark Hanna's Civic Federation.

Campbell urged the workers to organize on the economic field in the only true trade union, the S. T. & L. A., and strike terror to all enemies of the working class by voting the S. L. P. ticket straight next November 6.

While the meeting was in progress an elegantly dressed, well fed "gentleman," who was very much under the weather, tried to disturb the meeting, so much so that the speaker had to take occasion to characterize him as "his condition required, amid the applause of the audience. A few minutes later the gentleman fell from the sidewalk, and then he thought it better to disappear. Otherwise the meeting was a success from beginning to end.

After an hour and a quarter's address by Campbell, the chairman asked for questions, but as no one responded, it must be taken for granted that all were satisfied. Fifty copies of The Weekly People, 400 of the leaflet, "The S. L. P. Versus the S. D. P.," were distributed and fourteen books sold.

The comrades of Elizabeth sincerely hope that our sister sections in this State will at once fall in line, take up the gauntlet and go out on the street corners and tackle the beast of capitalism in every shape and form.

Wageworker.
The Kaiser is sorry that he can't come here. We're not. One unstable genius like "Teddy" Roosevelt is enough for any country.

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

NEW YORK AND KINGS NOMINATE TICKETS.

Delegates Turn Out in Force—Much Enthusiasm Displayed—New York Nominates Supreme Court Justices, Kings a Sheriff.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Justices of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District:

THOMAS CELLY,
CHRISTIAN BAHNSEN,
JOSEPH P. JOHNSON.

The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New York was held last evening in the Daily People Building.

The convention was called to order by Organizer L. Abelson.

A temporary organization was formed by the election of Donald Ferguson as temporary chairman and Irving H. Weisberger as temporary secretary.

John Sheurer, John J. Walsh, and Adam Moran were elected as a credential committee.

A recess was then taken in order that the committee might have time to pass on the credentials.

The credential committee reported that 69 delegates from the various Assembly Districts were entitled to seats in the convention. The report of the committee was accepted and the delegates seated.

A motion was then made and carried that the temporary organization be made permanent.

The convention then nominated candidates for the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District as given above.

John J. Donohue and Thomas Powell were elected as a committee to fill any vacancies that might occur.

KINGS COUNTY.

An enthusiastic gathering of delegates attended the above named convention of the Socialist Labor Party on Friday evening, September 5, at 313 Park avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of nominating candidates for public office. The convention was called to order at 8.15 p. m. and a temporary organization effected with Emil Mueller of the Twentieth A. D. as chairman, and Robert Mains, Jr., of the Fourteenth A. D. as secretary. A credential committee was then elected consisting of Timothy Walsh, Stephen Mummery and James L. Brennan.

After a short recess the committee returned and reported favorable on the following credentials and recommended that the delegates be seated.

Fifth Assembly District.—M. Blumen-thal, H. Teichlauf and Wm. Teichlauf.

Sixth Assembly District.—George Zeitel, S. Baral, August Gleifurst.

Seventh Assembly District.—Wm. D. Peck, E. A. Archer and John Hall.

Tenth Assembly District.—Joseph L. Brennan, William Wasmuth and Timothy Walsh.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Stephen G. Mummery, Edward C. Schmidt and E. Lund.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—I. Bookman, Robert Mains, Jr., H. Weiss.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Bernard Sweet, W. L. Brower, S. Gardman.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Justus Ehert, H. Kuhn, Joseph Weintraub.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Joseph Harkow, James Harkow.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Max Poehland, Henry Kaber, Moritz Poehland.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Emil Mueller, John Stegeman and Paul Mueller.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Chas. Bauer, Meyer Silverman, John Manthey.

After the recommendation of the committee was adopted and the delegates seated, a permanent organization was effected, with Emil Mueller as chairman and Robert Mains, Jr., as secretary.

The chairman announced that the only vacancy to fill was a candidate for sheriff and called for nominations.

Edward C. Schmidt, of the Twelfth Assembly District, being the only nominee, received the full vote of the delegation present as the Socialist Labor Party candidate for sheriff of Kings County.

After Timothy Walsh, Jas. L. Brennan and Joseph Harkow were elected a committee to fill vacancies, the convention adjourned.

Chicago Bricklayers Quit.
Chicago, Sept. 9.—Three hundred bricklayers employed on sewer work throughout the city here have gone out on strike. Unsatisfactory shifting of men was given as the cause of the walkout. The strike has tied up all of the sewer work in the city.

THE LABOR QUESTION IS PRESSING FORWARD FOR SOLUTION.

There are many to whom truth and reality are unwelcome, not because of their inability to understand, but on account of their reluctance to recognize that which calls them from the indolence of irresponsibility to the activity and exertion imposed upon those to whom surrounding difficulties and the possibilities of overcoming those obstacles are made clear by the strong light of the true and the actual.

Mankind nurses delusions and clings to them with tenacity worthy of a better cause, because he imagines it to be the more comfortable to drowse upon supposition than to exert his faculties to the purpose of acquiring a grasp of the reality of things. Many of the ancient religions, and even many of those existing to-day, as in China and among our various barbarous peoples, show to what absurdities the mind of man descends for the purpose of providing himself with a lazy excuse that will enable him to shirk the effort that would be made necessary were he to seek a logical explanation of the actualities surrounding him.

The superstitious inventions of demons and false gods relieve the followers of darkness from the responsibility of heaving out and shaping their own destinies.

Many mighty peoples and civilizations have reached the heights of wealth and culture; yet, because the problems that arose for their solution were not intelligently grappled with, those peoples and their civilizations have melted away.

That a people grow to might and power is evidence that they have met their responsibility; but that their might and power will persist and advance, or decline and perish, is altogether dependent as to how they face the questions that their very success and opulence brings to the fore.

People are prone to vaunt the progress that has been made, and to place their reliance upon the institutions under which that progress was built. They do not reason that what might suffice the infancy of a nation is sorely inadequate to the nation grown. Problems that did not stand in the way of Rome's early growth overthrew the same Rome grown great and powerful. So necessity ever confronts the race and forbids stagnation with the penalty of destruction.

In the French Revolution the question that had been growing in exact proportion to the growth of trade came to the front and demanded solution. It could not be evaded; it loomed and assumed proportions that would not permit escape from its challenge. The French applied themselves to the duty before them, and the old relics of feudal barons and aristocracy, and the

king, by welding the barons into the nation, prepared the paths by which would flow the intercourse of countries. Cumbersome laws and burdensome titles that had been accumulating from the days when the barbarians laid low the pride of Rome were swept aside to give the right of way to the age of industry and commerce. The power of trade and manufacture had indeed been gradually encroaching upon the prerogatives of kings and nobles; but the French Revolution was the decisive struggle that hurled the ancient nobility from the seat of power; that shattered forever the divine rights of kings to rule the destinies of peoples. And while we see as yet tottering reminders of the old order still existing in a crumbling state, the result of that revolution was the death note of the old regime.

The order of commerce and trade snatched from the vanquished the sceptre of domain, and proclaimed itself as the power that would rule over the world's policies.

Once free of the trammels and impediments of the feudal relics, the trade barons waxed mighty, until their hands became the only voice heard in the discussion of the policies of the world powers. The armies that were employed to further the ambitions of dynasties and to further the intrigues of powerful branches of the nobility are now set in motion to extend markets and to suppress the discontent of the laboring class.

So all-pervading had become the interests of the trading order that anything or institution that stood in the way of its progress was brushed aside to give a clear path to its advance. Thus the institution of slavery in the South was, upon the demands of the manufacturing North, eradicated at an enormous cost in blood and wealth. The institutions of the South, with their chattel labor, with their dependence upon the rude produce of the land, making it to their advantage to import free of cost, while the growing industries of the North sought tariff walls to foster its development, brought a clash of interests between the two sections that were almost balanced in power; brought upon the nation the horrors of the Civil War, out of which the manufacturing order emerged triumphant and incidentally wiped out in the land the institution of chattel slavery that was incongruous to the commercial nation.

In all lands trade and manufacture commenced to expand rapidly and the demand for intelligent laborers necessitated the establishment of public education in order for each nation to hold its own against the growing industry of rival lands. Not only the elements of letters and figures were deemed re-

quisite, but, shortly, was heard the clamors of the boards of trade asking for State establishment of technical schools. In fact, the whole business of the State has concentrated in activities for the protection and the promotion of the interests of the traders and manufacturers. In other words, the governments of to-day are general committees of commerce and trade, and the subjects that engage their whole attention are trade treaties, rivers, railroads, harbors, etc., trade tariffs for the facilitating of commerce, and army and navy appropriations for the protection and extension of trade.

This commercial order that now holds sway over the human race, as the feudal barons and the kings once held power, has carried the progress of mankind forward at a rapid pace. When industry was liberated from the restrictions and burdens of the war lords its advance progressed by leaps and bounds, until now by the interchange of ideas and the division of labor man has reached the stage where, with his mechanical contrivances and his harnessing of natural forces, he has solved the problem as to ability to supply his needs and afford ample leisure in which to live and enjoy. But the question as to how this ability can be applied to its purpose is as yet perceived by comparatively few in this the most advanced land of capitalistic development.

The commercial society, or capitalism, freed the race from the fetters of feudalism. It, in response to pressing need, severed the chains that bound humanity to the barbarous past. It was the agency that attracted the intelligence of mankind to the perfection of the tool of production. But capitalism in its turn, having accomplished its mission, by its own very progress raises up the precursor of its own downfall in the Labor Question.

This is the question that confronts present society; it looms up in strikes and labor disturbances, in panics and shut-downs, and will not down until met and settled properly. It avails not to seek to forget that this problem exists; it will not forget it; it will persist in thrusting itself before us; it will harass us however we strive to escape it. It is here as a result of injustice and wrong in our industrial affairs; and we will be free of the threats and inconveniences of the labor problem only when we base our industrial system on foundations of justice and right.

The feudal baron performed his labor in the general sum of social progress. With his sheltering sword he guarded the infant of industry from the destruction of predatory bands. The industry outgrew the need of protec-

tion from baron or king, but baron and king fastened themselves upon it and bled it of its strength, and hampered its further growth. Society freed itself from baron and king, and under capitalism waxed more powerful than ever before.

Now we have reached the point where capitalism is outgrown and industry is constricted and tortured by the bonds of its system. Just as the slave owner was an unnecessary factor in Southern industry; just as the feudal lords were deadweights and drags on social progress; just as the kings became expensive and injurious to social well being; the capitalist of to-day has become a burden, that robs the industrious of the rewards that their labor brings forth.

He has become useless and unnecessary to the carrying on of industry and only acts as a sponge and parasite to absorb the wealth that toil creates. He may reside in England and revel in the luxuries produced by the labor of men in the United States. He may gamble and debauch at Monte Carlo and never set eyes during his life on the cotton factories in the South where women and children are wearing out their lives to provide extravaganzas for him and his foreign prostitutes.

The men who are perfecting the operations of the plants where wealth is produced know not the stockholders that live at ease upon the skill and labor that he expends.

The workers of the world are to-day taxed many times more to support capitalist idlers than ever were taxed the subjects of the old-time monarchs; and the only activity displayed by these capitalist parasites is to draw their dividends and suggest to those who look after their plants that it would be to their advantage to squeeze the dividends out in larger quantities.

When we see the wonderful inventions that aid man in the production of the good things of life, and know that the labor of one individual is capable of producing many times the amount of wealth in a day than could formerly be produced in a week; when we look at the condition of the working class, we fail to see where their increased ability to produce has benefited them. But when we turn our attention to the possessions of the drones who do no labor and find them controlling uncountable millions, we can realize the weight of taxation that the workers are subject to for the support of a class in society that is absolutely useless to the earth and that would never be noticed as existing but for the noise of the wealth that they succeed in filching from those whose industry created it. This class is becoming arrogant in its reliance upon the working class

being, too stupid to awaken to the wrongs under which it suffers. Just as previous to the French Revolution the cynical exquisites of the old regime mouthed their phrases of the divinity of kings and threatened "after us the deluge," so have we to-day the self-consequential coal barons who, in answer to the scant justice sought by the miners, will issue the dictum: "The working people will be looked after by the Christian men into whose hands the ownership of the mines have been granted by God."

Here is a specimen of the leeches that fatten upon the foolishness of the people that allows the coal lands to be controlled by such canting insignificant hypocrites and, swelled up by the fact that the people tolerate such as he, and counting over his princely income from the sweat of the miners, unable to account by any natural means as to why so much of the wealth of labor should come to him, looks upon it as some special dispensation of divinity and begins to prate that things will be looked after on this earth by "me and Gott!" This upstart who seeks to rule the working class by contempt is but an outspoken one amongst the idlers who entertain similar ideas, and the matter is fast pressing forward of how to dispose of these tyrants who are grinding the toilers of these States.

In our own industry we are having our troubles with an upstart, who is, perhaps, doing us a favor by riding the capitalist system to its death. He, an erstwhile pauper, cannot rest easy if he imagines there is a particle of strength in the bodies of the workers that he has not extracted to add to his bank account, and he seeks to slave us upon a two-loom system.

With us the Labor Question is a reality. We have been up against its rigorous interrogation for the past eight months, and the only answer that will settle that question is a true answer. Whether the message is palatable or not, whether it jars the prejudices of the indolent or unduly stirs them from their set notions or not, one thing is certain, that the Labor Question will never down; that the laborer will win more and more under the lash of the capitalists; that the pleasures of a natural life will never be tasted by the workers until they use their voting power to overthrow the capitalist system with its coal barons and its wool barons and its railroad, oil and iron kings, and establish a system of collective control of industry that will guarantee to the men who toil and create wealth the possession and enjoyment of the produce of their industry.—Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.

NEW LAWS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WAGE WORKERS THAT WENT INTO EFFECT ON SEPT. 1.

Among the laws of this State which went into effect on the first day of September of this year, the one most important, when viewed from the standpoint of the working class, is No. 274, Municipal Court Act of the City of New York, and which constitutes Chapter 580 of the Laws of 1902. Section 274 reads as follows:

"Sec. 274. Judgment in Favor of Wage Earners.—In an action brought in the Municipal Court by a journeyman, laborer, or other employee whose employment answered to the general description of wage earner, for services rendered or wages earned in such capacity, if the plaintiff recovers a judgment for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, and the action shall have been brought within one month after the cause of action accrued, no property of the defendant is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution against property, issued thereupon; and, if such an execution is returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, the clerk must, upon the application of the plaintiff, issue an execution against the person of the defendant for the sum remaining unsatisfied, if the indorsement required by this act to the effect that defendant was liable to arrest was complied with. A defendant arrested by virtue of an execution so issued against his person, must be actually confined in the jail, and is not entitled to the liberties thereof; but he must be discharged after having been so confined for fifteen days. After his discharge another execution against his person cannot be issued upon the judgment, but the judgment creditor may enforce the judgment against property as if the execution, from which the judgment debtor is discharged, has been returned, without his being taken."

This section is important to the workman in that it gives to the employee, whether male or female, the right, which under the old law the male employee did not possess, viz., the right to issue execution against the body of the delinquent employer, if the judgment be not paid; and, furthermore, no property of the employer is now exempt from levy and execution, whereas formerly a judgment obtained by a male employee was in many cases absolutely worthless, as most of the employers' property was exempt from levy and execution, and there was no provision in the law for body executions.

It would be well, however, to notice that to avail oneself of the provisions contained in this new law, that is, as to body execution and the right to levy and sell all property of the judgment debtor, the amount sued for must not exceed \$50, and suit must be brought within one month after the cause of action accrued.

Limiting the time within which to bring this action in order to subject the employer to the penalty of execution against the person, to one month after action accrued, opens a loophole through which the employer will, in many cases, escape his just debts—he will put his

help off with promises to pay until the statute can be used in his favor, and then tell his help to sue and be damned, knowing full well that the employee cannot avail himself of the provisions of the statute.

We have expressly pointed out the benefits of this law as affecting the male employee. It is, of course, also understood from a reading of the above section that it applies also to female employees. It would be well to note that while the female employee enjoys all the benefits under this new law which she enjoyed under the old law, yet it limits the time in which to bring her action to fully avail herself of the aforesaid benefits, to one month after the time the cause of action accrues, whereas under the old law she had six years' time. This limitation of one month in which to bring action is about the shortest statute of limitation known to us, and shows that anything that may be given to the working class by the capitalist legislators has a string attached to it.

The workman-plaintiff should carefully note that it is absolutely necessary to ask the court, when obtaining judgment, to endorse on the papers that the defendant is liable to arrest, otherwise no body execution will be issued.

LAWYERS.
Wall street.

GOERKE'S AGITATION TOUR

Described in Reports—One Section Organized, Others Improved.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Owing to lack of time the second and third report of Comrade Goerke's tour through the State could not be published as promised. The last report was published in The Daily People of August 2 and The Weekly People of August 9, and was a synopsis of his first week's tour in Akron and other small towns. Following this Goerke reported from Canton as follows:

"Canton, O., July 20.
To the Ohio State Executive Committee:

"Comrades—A thick mist of Republican prosperity and McKinleyism envelops the mind of the Canton wage worker, which is, consequently, hard to penetrate. It has long ceased to be of the violent kind, but has left a sediment which conveys to the man on a soap box the conclusion that the men around you are staring at you, with an open-mouthed wonder and surprise that any one has the nerve to advocate revolutionary principles.

"With that introduction gone before, allow me to say that, personally, I am not satisfied with my week's work. I held meetings every day except

Friday, when it rained. All meetings were held on Public square, excepting Tuesday night and this (Sunday) afternoon. Tuesday's meeting was, to judge by the manner the address was accepted, a howling failure. The crowd was not so very small and the major portion remained throughout the meeting, but not a sign of approval or objection could be drawn from it. The meetings on the square did not materialize into large audiences. A street fakir with a strong voice and a cornet endeavoring to get the biggest crowd. The mind of those around myself was continually distracted by a moving picture opposite my stand. Saturday night we had the only meeting of the week. Two hundred listeners, I think, is a fair estimate. The attention was rather satisfactory, and I sold sixteen pamphlets after the meeting.

"To illustrate the queer apprehension dominating the minds of the people here: A man in the audience, particularly interested in what was said and evidently willing to learn more, did not have enough grit to come up to the stand and buy a book, but picked out a newsboy and sent him up with fifteen cents to get three assorted copies. Some good, I think, has been done, and evidently Section Canton will make a report of its own as to the impression left."

(Section Canton reported new additions to membership, with good prospects of others.—State Secretary.)
"Canton has a fairly good section of young and, all things considered, active members. One young man handed in his application for membership this afternoon.

"Two sympathizers from Sherrods-ville were in Canton to-day, in answer to a letter from me informing them of my coming to that town this week. They made suggestions as to mode of procedure of agitation in their locality, warned me against adopting methods of, i. e., to wage rough shod into pure and simpledom and its fakirs without correct preliminary remarks and sufficient proof to back up statements concerning them, etc. I have received word from a comrade in Somerdale informing me that he will be in Mineral City Monday night, and it is urgent that I should go to this town also, which I will. From Mineral City I have received no word, so I must go there blindly and trust to meet someone to help the thing along.

I will spend the first five days of this week in the above named places, and come back to Canton Saturday morning and speak in Alliance Saturday night; then to East Liverpool Monday. Signatures gathered up to date 108. Would like to say as to this that few people could be met on the street during daytime; at meetings I have so many things to attend to, such as trying to sell books and Peoples, also call for signatures after the speaking, that the number of signatures has not increased much since last report. Procured sub. to Weekly People.

"John D. Goerke."
Then came this letter from Sherrods-ville, O.:

"Sherrods-ville, O., July 24, 1902.
"Ohio State Executive Committee:
"Comrades—On Monday, July 21, I went to Mineral City as per itinerary;

had written to — at that place, informing him of my coming, but had received no answer. Inquired at postoffice if The People was being mailed to anyone in the town, but found out that there are no subscribers in this town. After considerable walking, I located the home of —, who is now employed as fireman on some railroad. He had said nothing about having received a letter, and was not at home. The elder — is still working in the coal mines. The lady of the house recognized me as a Socialist, because of the button, and became quite talkative. Upon inquiry if the men of the house were reading the Socialist paper, I was told, with considerable enthusiasm, that they were readers of a good, a fine paper, much better than The People used to be, and I was handed a copy of The Appeal, etc. Was also urged to subscribe by a young daughter, about thirteen years of age, telling me that they had entered upon a card contest for subscribers.

"To think that the poverty of these coal miners in these regions should be exploited by such fakirs as a Wayland to build up a publishing business, that he might thrive and line his pockets, is enough to hate the brood of Kangaroo fakirs worse than the capitalist class itself. I can now understand why the Social Democratic party does not fight the fakirs and denounce pure and simpledom. It is through the unions that their press gains in circulation, and to oppose them would be to cut off the channels through which flows the journalistic poison that tends to kill off any revolutionary sentiment that economic suffering and wage slavery might generate.

"The pleasing radicalism and the occasional cribbing of revolutionary phrases that stops short with a skill that marks the most highly developed labor fakir, when the point of the class struggle is being approached; then to lose itself in a shallow Utopian sentiment which they call Socialism, is the tactics followed by that sheet. The pleasing irritation produced by scratching an ulcerous sore is a source of peculiar pleasure to a person afflicted with it, and the quick with his salve is considered a benefactor. This is about as clear an illustration of the feeling that overcomes me when I see the mining towns in this district, and how 'minery' is being exploited by fakirs and fake Socialism.

"These mining towns are considered, by far, better than those of Pennsylvania, but remove from the districts of these towns, where the miners live, the rural surroundings and the peculiar agrarian aspects, and crowd them a little closer together, and you have a Berg street. This applies most especially to Somerdale.

"The dues are being checked off in the office, and now they are also checking off the ten per cent. for the strike of the anthracite miners. Without the check-off system, the pure and simple miners' union would collapse. That is the opinion also of the poor dupes who cannot see the crime of wage slavery, and who have a pious regard of the benefits of their organization; as one of them told me: 'These miners are such a "dishonest," such a "booby" lot, they would pay for nothing if you did not force them.' This came from one of those

few who happen to have good 'workings,' which means good paying chambers where the coal is easily dug, and who, perhaps, have their own little garden plot at home.

"It is a peculiar circumstance that in a majority of mines the best 'workings' always go to very near the same men; and, of course, the companies always have 'diggers' on its payroll that make from \$3 to \$6 a day. I suppose they are being kept for the special use of the census taker.

"But to proceed. On Monday night it rained and no meeting was held. The member from Somerdale was here (Mineral City), and we decided to leave this place alone and go to Somerdale where a better field was in evidence, it having about ten People readers and one or two subscribers to The Arbeiter Zeitung.

"Held two well-attended meetings and organized a section on Wednesday. Find enclosed application for charter and \$1.41 for first month's dues. Comrades Cooper and Slater are first class. The majority of members read, and have read, the party press for some time. While the clear members anticipate the falling off of a few enthusiasts, they are confident to fill the loopholes with men of their organization from Valley Junction and Mineral City, about one and one-half and three miles distant, and thereby cap up a good working section."

(Just received a letter from organizer to-day. They have added five new members, making seventeen in all; are going to have a raffle for the agitation or State Organizers' Fund.—State Secretary.)

"I would suggest that you place yourselves in communication at once, with due cards, supplies, etc., with application for charter from N. E. C. and encouraging communication."

Another letter was also received from Sherrods-ville, O., as follows:

"Met two comrades, H— and M—, the latter a former member of a lapsed section, and was informed that a case of smallpox in town had elicited an order from the mayor that all public assemblage must be stopped for a time, churches, etc., included. An outdoor meeting was, consequently, out of the question. About eight assembled in M—'s home, and an impromptu discussion meeting was held.

"I addressed them upon the necessity of an organization of the S. L. P. in this town. An Appeal, etc., reader from Bay City, Mich., now of this place, asked the usual question: 'What is the difference, etc.?' He was answered by myself and others in various ways and from various standpoints, according to his 'suppositions and objections,' but without avail; shutting himself tight against conviction by absolutely refusing to ever again read The People, having read it once and finding it too 'harsh.' No organization could be effected. Comrades H— and M— are going to affiliate with Section Somerdale, until such time when conditions will be more favorable.

"The great trouble here is that the miners, mainly Welsh, Scotch and English, are intoxicated with 'Republican prosperity.' Work is fairly steady; the majority are Republicans, and, true to

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the Republican philosophy, that the slightest interference with a Republican administration would result in the killing of our prosperity; they will shut their eyes to any teaching to the contrary. And yet I saw 'company houses' here alongside of which the above described 'Berg street' would be 'avenue.' In order to appreciate a mining camp, you must see one. Of course each town has, to a greater part, more humane habitations, but they all bespeak a wage worker's existence. I procured here one subscriber to The People and Arbeiter Zeitung."

The next letter was from Alliance, as follows:

"Alliance, O., July 26, 1902.

"As formerly stated, I could hold no meetings in Sherrods-ville on the streets; so I proceeded to Canton, thence to Alliance.

"Arrived here Saturday, p. m., and proceeded to make necessary inquiries and arrangements for meeting to-night. Meeting was held on a sort of public square with the following success: Crowd about as large as average audience on square in Cleveland; attention fair; sold six pamphlets; gave away a few copies of The People. Procured one yearly subscriber to The People, and one application for membership at large, as per enclosed card. John D. Goerke."

On behalf of Ohio State Executive Committee,
James Matthews, Secretary.

A CARD.

The delegates from Section New York to the State convention at Utica desire to thank, through the columns of The People, their thanks through the columns of The Daily and Weekly People for the many courtesies and expressions of a fraternal nature which were shown by the delegates from "up State" at the convention, and hope that the good fellowship thus cemented may redound to the growth of the S. L. P.

For the delegates Section New York,
Timothy Walsh.

S. L. P. IN VIRGINIA.

Holds Rousing Meeting On Roanoke's Streets.

Special to the Daily People.
Roanoke, Va., Aug. 23.—H. D. McTier, nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for Congress from the Fifth District, this State, and George Seymore, of Shenectady, N. J., addressed an appreciative audience for two hours to-night at the corner of Salem avenue and Jefferson street.

Seymore set forth the aims and principles of the party in a strong and convincing manner. The audience was orderly and their silence was only broken when he invited questions. Many were asked and they were answered in a masterly way to the satisfaction of all.

McTier then took the stand and opened fire on the Kangaroos, labor fakirs and old party politicians. He spoke of the class struggle, stating that "no wishewashee labor fakirs' arbitration committee, 'union' label or any shin-plaster would remedy their present conditions; but only the ballot cast by the class-conscious workingman for the Socialist Labor Party." McTier then spoke on the party organ, The People. He showed to the workmen that it was in their interest that the paper was published. McTier closed by stating that "capitalism had harnessed everything from a six-year old child to a legislative body in its struggle for wealth and supremacy." The audience was also attentive throughout his speech.

The comrades of this city greatly miss Seymore, who has gone to Peru, Indiana, to accept a position there.

E. S.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held on Friday, September 5, at 2 to 6 New Made street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending August 23 showed receipts \$68.90; expenditure, \$23.94. For week ending August 29 receipts \$55.57; expenditures, \$20.55.

The manager of The People was present and submitted to the body a proposition to publish a four page monthly paper at the subscription price of ten cents per year, in order to give to the sections a cheap medium of agitation containing diversified reading matter, the best that can be picked from the contents of The Daily People. He contended that such a paper could, with the aid of the sections, run up a large circulation and act as a feeder for both The Daily and Weekly People. Comrade B. Reinstein, of Buffalo, who had originally suggested the plan, was present and spoke in favor, pointing out a number of advantages. The matter was discussed at great length in all its bearings, and it was finally resolved to endorse the plan and to instruct the manager to proceed to execute it.

The editor of The People, Comrade De Leon, reported back for work, his vacation being over.

The editor of The People then submitted copy of minutes of the Pennsylvania State Committee sent to The People for publication. These minutes contained a resolution submitted to the sections of the State of Pennsylvania by the afore-said committee, to the effect that the sections of the State are to take a vote upon the question: "Shall the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania withdraw from the present national organization?"

In view of the fact that the Pennsylvania State Committee had by this action read itself out of the Socialist Labor Party, it was upon motion resolved to instruct the editor not to publish the minutes in question. The national secretary then read a lengthy call for the vote, issued by the said State Committee, a complete rehearsal of the lampoons that have preceded it, but containing a few innovations; also a statement by the secretary of the committee accompanying the call. After an exhaustive discussion of the matter, it was resolved to publish both the call and the accompanying statement with a few introductory remarks. It was further resolved to suspend the Pennsylvania State Committee; to appoint Philadelphia as the temporary seat of the same, and order Section Philadelphia to at once proceed to elect a temporary committee to take charge of affairs until a permanent arrangement can be arrived at. Resolved also to call upon Section Allegheny County to at once proceed against the signers of the treacherous document and put them out of the party. The national secretary was then instructed to send a circular to the Pennsylvania sections informing them of the action taken.

The hour having grown very late, with the bulk of the business remaining untouched, it was resolved to dispose of it at an adjourned meeting.

Julius Hammer,
Recording Secretary.

DOCUMENTS FROM PENNSYLVANIA—FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

(The below documents are given space in full for the reason that every member of the S. L. P., as well as every Socialist, should possess them, and, moreover, for the reason that they should be accessible for future reading when this as yet barely discernible outlines of the motives back of the present conspiracy will have come out fully.)

In so far as the seven men who sign this latest effusion of the cabal that has for some time been at work within the S. L. P., simply repeat the unsubstantiated accusations of those who preceded them, their production is scarcely worthy of notice. But they go a step farther. Their forerunners only applied the "jumping-jack" idea to the general committee and the membership of Section New York, while professing much faith in the membership of the country; the men at the "only logical center of true Socialism on this continent" seem to have lost that faith, for they extend the idea so as to embrace almost the entire membership of the S. L. P., who, according to them, have acted, "not like intelligent men, but like children," who have not "reasoned, but worshipped." This conclusion, arrived at after the conspirators had found out that the S. L. P. was not to be swept off its feet by the issuing of lampoons, makes them lose faith in the special national convention they at first wanted to rush the party into. Knowing full well that they would go to pieces before such a convention, they prefer to pull out and pretend an intention to stand aside "until such time as a national organization can be formed" that is up to their standard and towards which "the Socialist forces of the country can then gravitate."

It is quite evident that these men take themselves very seriously, and are unable to understand why nobody else does. They do not seem to understand that stereotyped repetition of what others of their ilk have said before them and what some of them have made the slightest effort to substantiate, is not likely to make more of an impression than the efforts of those who preceded them and

whom they try to imitate so closely by also running away.

But they do differ in one detail. There is a sentence in their "statement" against the editor of The People to the effect that "he has particularly manifested his animosity to religion." This charge, which, like all others against the editor of The People by this cabal, is given without substantiation, but is, however, of deep interest. It is the first of the many casts in the bag of the cabal that has come out. We call the special attention of the readers of the document to that passage. It is because of that passage that we consider the document worthy of ample publicity and preservation.—The National Executive Committee, S. L. P.)

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE."

Socialist Labor Party, State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, No. 510 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., August 26, 1902.

READ CAREFULLY.
Not to Deny or Contradict But to Weigh and Consider.

To the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania.

Greeting:
We, your State Executive Committee, desire to lay before the membership of the party of this State our reasons for submitting the proposition: "Shall the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Pennsylvania withdraw from the present national organization," to a referendum vote.

First we desire to lay down this general proposition: "That we stand for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the emancipation of the working class, first, last and all the time, against all comers, whoever they may be."

Actuated by no other desire than to create a solid, class conscious movement of the working class to this end.

But events which have recently occurred within the Socialist Labor Party, not only among the so-called "rank and file," but also among those who occupy positions of great trust and responsibility within the party, have convinced your State Committee, that some decisive action is absolutely necessary to save the party from being made a failure and a laughing-stock.

The fear of being branded as Daily People-Killers or Traitors or other foul and abusive epithets shall not for one moment deter us from doing what we believe to be our solemn duty.

Various statements have appeared from different parties and while we have not had an opportunity to completely investigate these various statements and the charges contained therein, yet enough has been made plain to convince us that the party at large must undertake and complete a thorough investigation of the party's affairs, their officers and the N. E. C. To this end and purpose, we have so far endeavored to act strictly within the provisions of the constitution.

Your State Committee has been called upon to rule upon certain points that were of vital importance to the party and its membership. In making these rulings your committee has consulted the constitution and acted in accordance therewith to the best of our understanding of the same. In making these rulings your committee has not considered that they were dealing with the case of certain individuals, but that they were dealing with the case of a member of the Socialist Labor Party, who under the laws and constitution of the party, was entitled to the rights and benefits of a fair and impartial trial as prescribed by the constitution.

Any other method of procedure must inevitably lead to arbitrary and unconstitutional rulings and in endeavoring to pursue this fair and constitutional course, we have found ourselves overruled in an arbitrary and unconstitutional manner by your National Executive Committee, which has impudently ignored our jurisdiction in matters that should have lawfully come before your State Committee in regular course to be acted upon.

Such arbitrary and unconstitutional usurpation of power by the N. E. C. is not to be tolerated by a party, that stands for democratic government.

Furthermore, it is a well known matter of history, that ever since the Kangaroo episode, when we had a right to believe that the movement in New York had been thoroughly purged of treason and traitors, yet the facts are that ever since the Kangaroo experience and the establishment of The Daily People, when we fondly believed that our cherished movement was on the highway to development and success, yet our ears are constantly assailed with continual reports of fresh "treasons" being unearthed, "conspiracies" are being constantly discovered and numbers of men who have long been the tried and trusted servants of the party, have been accused of crimes against the party and treason to the working class; these so-called "treasons" and "conspiracies" have been followed by immediate suspensions pending trial being in itself an unconstitutional act by any body within the party.

It is certainly a singular train of circumstances, requiring a thorough investigation, that every employee upon The Daily People has been laid under charges and summarily expelled from the S. L.

P. (Trial, "in the words of our national secretary, being a mere formality," suspension is equal to expulsion.)

If any or all of these men, were innocent of the charges preferred against them, then a stupendous and unpardonable crime has been committed against them. If they were guilty, then the N. E. C. in its management of The Daily People, has shown a most woeful incompetency.

It certainly does appear very remarkable that at the head of the movement in the United States, so many "traitors" can be found and so much "treason" be hatched and outside of the employees of The Daily People, among the membership of the party in Section New York, dozens of members of previous fair reputation, are suspended pending trial and are summarily expelled under charges of "treason" to the party.

These things appear incredible and do certainly call for a thorough investigation of all the affairs of the party and its management. Charges and counter-charges are being exchanged by scores. All these things should have been investigated and the innocent acquitted and the guilty punished to the extent of the party's power to punish.

With this end in view, no sentimental ideas of reverence or hero worship should have been allowed to interfere. We further believe that the membership of the party should be made thoroughly familiar with all the affairs of the party both of a financial nature and otherwise.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that within the membership of Section New York are found at once, members of the National Executive Committee S. L. P., the members of the New York State Executive Committee S. L. P., the national secretary of the S. L. P., the editor of The Daily People, the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. and the general secretary of the S. T. & L. A.

This at once makes Section New York for all practical purposes, the head of the movement in the United States.

Considering all these facts, we have a right to assume, that Section New York would be and ought to be at once the most powerful, clear and compact section in the country. On the contrary we know it to be the fact that Section New York is in a state of chaos, the movement is losing ground in New York and Section New York by their own showing is thoroughly polluted with "treason." Such a section is certainly utterly disqualified to manage the affairs of the party and have power to name its executive.

It does certainly appear very remarkable to your committee that Vogt, Forker, McDonald, Keimard, Siff, Damm, Keip, Dalton, Hickey, Pierce, Wegman, Fibiger, Harris, Hunt, Murphy, Crimmins, Cooper, Curran and many others who were formerly active and trusted members of the party, have been found to be "conspirators" and "traitors" to the party, and last, but not least, the policy and methods of the National Executive Committee, the national secretary and the editor The People have become so odious and arbitrary, so contrary to the revolutionary spirit of the Socialist Labor Party, that our venerable and honored Comrade Lucien Sanial has been compelled to withdraw his membership from the party, as a matter of sheer self-preservation.

The latest movement of this kind has resulted in the expulsion of thirty-one members at one time, who have hitherto been considered above reproach. All these circumstances of a like nature, pointing in the same direction, certainly indicated that it is time for the party membership to investigate their own affairs, and become familiar with the actual facts as they exist.

Now, in regard to the attitude of the National Executive Committee, the national secretary and the editor of The People.

From the very first intimation of any of these charges they have shown a disposition to evade them, to juggle with them, and when forced to a point, have resorted to arbitrary and unconstitutional action; the editor of the New York People has manifested a spirit of intolerance and vindictiveness against any and all who have dared to differ with him in the remotest degree. He has used the party organs and the party machinery as an outlet for his personal hatred. He has used the party and its equipment for his personal ends. He has abused and stigmatized many of the members of the party who are guilty of no other offense than differing with himself and the stupid policy of the National Executive Committee. He has converted The People from being a party organ and the exponent of Socialism, into a vehicle for conveying his personal opinions and abusing any whom he disliked. He has particularly manifested his animosity to religion; religion being a question with which the S. L. P. has no concern.

And at this time, while the affairs of the party are so terribly jeopardized, the editor of The People, suddenly transformed into the most innocent, peaceable and unconcerned man on earth, "is enjoying his vacation immensely;" certainly a very remarkable circumstance, that the editor The People suddenly discovered that he needed a three months' vacation when he must have known that the affairs of the party were rapidly approaching a crisis.

The national secretary has aided and abetted the editor of The People in this suicidal policy of using the party organs and the party machinery to carry out personal ends and gratify personal animosities.

He has presumed to take upon himself to write the minutes of the N. E. C. and carry the same to the editor The People to be edited, notwithstanding the fact that the N. E. C. has a regular recording secretary of its own. We have been reliably informed that financial reports sent out by the national secretary are not reliable.

The financial and business affairs of The People have been admittedly mismanaged. An enormous burden of debt has been saddled upon the party or the party has been persuaded to assume it. The financial resources of the party have been drained to the utmost to meet not only a legitimate indebtedness, but a constantly recurring deficit. The actual financial condition of the party organs has been concealed or never reported. The matter of actual circulation of The Daily and Weekly People has been concealed or never reported officially. From members of the party at that time in good standing within the party, reports of these matters have reached our ears that are certainly surprising to say the least of it. To ascertain the truth or untruth of these reports is the bounden duty of the membership of the party and yet when we endeavor to put on foot a movement to ascertain the truth of these matters, we find ourselves opposed and hampered in such efforts by the N. E. C., the national secretary and the editor of The People and those who have endeavored to bring about an honest investigation of the party's affairs have been met by countercharges, insinuations, and innuendoes; have been branded as Daily People killers and traitors to the party and volleys of epithets and abuse, that met no facts, answered no questions, contained no logic and flavored strongly with blackguardism. We believe such a policy to be insanely stupid, intolerably egotistical and utterly antagonistic to the welfare of the movement. Against such a policy, methods and mismanagement we enter our emphatic protest and we are convinced that the party membership must take into the party's control, the party's affairs.

This requires men of resolution and fixed purpose, in order to save the party from untold shame and loss, if not absolute dissolution.

The Socialist movement will live. If we show ourselves competent to take care of and guide the movement to a successful conclusion, well and good; but if we show ourselves incompetent, the cause of Socialism will survive, but the care and preservation and future welfare of the movement must pass into other hands and history will brand us as being incompetent, cowardly and recreant to our trust.

We have a duty to perform and we are going to perform it without fear or favor. Our mission is to emancipate our class from wage slavery and we refuse to be detained any further by the washing of dirty linen.

During the twelve months ended with May 31st of the present year this State has sent to New York for S. L. P. dues stamps alone the sum of \$367.01, an average of over \$30 per month; during that same time the membership of this State donated to The Daily People the sum of \$928.58, and for other purposes outside of the State, the sum of \$103.20; this makes a grand total of \$1,490.79 in one year; and what return did we derive for this money, which we needed so badly in our own State?

The State has been in a turmoil, in the midst of a coal strike of more than ordinary importance. Was it not the duty of our national officers to render all possible aid? Does not our financial record show, that if for no other reason, we should have received their assistance. When we asked for aid the answer was: "No funds. Aid impossible."

Your State Committee with hardly any funds has answered every call that has come in and at each State election has, with the meager funds at their command, sent out one or more speakers on agitation tours. This year in last exception, as Comrade Jordan will start out for four of the State on September 1, and Comrade Adams will start out a little later.

New York has aided us in but one way. It has been a receiving tank for all the funds that could be squeezed out of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania.

We had New York handy, to serve as a bottomless pit into which to dump our finances.

In our humble opinion it would be better henceforth to use our finances for agitation. The manner in which the funds are being disposed of would then at least be known to us and there would be some apparent results for the huge expenditure of our money.

Your State Committee holds that the results obtained from the administration of the present national officers show and prove conclusively that they are both incompetent and untrustworthy, and that they have shown themselves to be totally unfit to be at the head of the Socialist movement.

They have kept the entire membership in a continual turmoil by their misbehavior and incompetency.

They have allowed the agitation to come practically to a standstill, as far as they are concerned.

When the slightest criticism was offered, they considered that a head that should be smashed had shown itself, and they proceeded to smash it. They have reached such a stage in their feeling of self-importance that they could no longer discern the difference between themselves and the party, and they fondly imagine that they are the party, and as a result, any member who dares to criticize them, immediately becomes guilty of "treason" to the S. L. P. and is immediately and summarily suspended (read expelled) pending trial.

Fanatics cannot be reasoned with. They do not stop to think. They can only act in absolute blind faith, as is conclusively shown by the "answer" that has been made to the many serious charges that have been made against the N. E. C., the national secretary and the editor of The People.

They have resolved not to meet argument with argument and fact with fact. Witness the following exhibition:

They have resolved that the National Executive Committee, the national secretary, the editor of The People, the inevitable buzz saw and Section New York (the holy section) can do no wrong. (Long live the kmp.)

They have resolved, not to investigate the charges, but to table them, stick them in the stove, throw them in the waste basket and deposit them on the mantle piece.

They have not acted like intelligent

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men, but like children who not having developed their reasoning powers, call nice names, like Daily People killers, traitors, cowards, fakirs, liars, lampoons, sore heads, reactionists, etc., ad nauseam.

They have resolved (like Santa Clara) that: Whereas we live in the West and do not know anything about the East, therefore: Is the Holy Section of New York and all its contents (except the known and unknown "traitors") sanctified.

Have they reasoned or worshipped? which?

Have we not right along allowed the S. L. P. to be used as a sort of tin rattle to call attention to the fact that there are persons on this earth by the name of Kuhn, De Leon and Brower?

The vilification and persecution of any and all persons who dare to criticize the "powers that be" even to the extent of being in favor of a special national convention; the manner in which they are stigmatized, vilified and discredited; the quickness and dispatch with which the suspension (read expulsion) of all "opponents" is effected; the utter lack of all sense of honor, justice and decency, in meeting accusations and the reckless disregard displayed by a great many sections shows, that beyond all doubt, a national convention would at this time be nothing-but a huge farce, with the "administration" as the "stars."

The pirates in control of the ship, would under any circumstances, rather scuttle it, than surrender it. The "powers that be" have shown by their actions, that they will manage to remain in control, were it only on a pile of ruins and so long as we fight them we will also feed them.

We have already fed them too much and have thereby starved ourselves.

Your State Committee recommends that we refuse to feed them any longer; that we allow the pirates to fight it out among themselves and that we withdraw from the present national organization and thereby renounce all allegiance to the present N. E. C., and that we continue as the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, attending strictly to the affairs of our own State, until such time as a national organization can be formed, enlightened enough to insist that its officers shall be sensible, willing, trustworthy, unselfish, not tyrannical and capable, and that they shall always be under our instructions and not we under theirs.

We insist that the membership of this State be allowed to decide for itself, whether it will continue under the present management to dispense with practically all the agitation, or whether they will cut loose and attend to the affairs of this State without tolerating any interference of any kind from any source.

We, therefore, warn the members of this State, that although they will be notified "that the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee is suspended for treason," that this committee will under no circumstances consider itself suspended or expelled; that we will continue to hold office until our constituents, the membership of this State, decide otherwise.

In other words, that we refuse to be "fired" by any body of men such as are now in control in New York.

Let there be no confusion on this point. Send in your vote by the date specified and let it be as full a vote one way or another as possible. Your State Committee wants every comrade to express his opinion on this matter by a vote.

The tabulated result of the vote will be sent out on September 15 and once more we urge upon the membership to pay no attention whatever to any attempt on the part of the National Executive Committee, or any one else to choke off this vote. Don't mind the slander and abuse that will be hurled at your State Committee and Section Allegheny County by means of the party organs and "official" communications; express your opinions without allowing any interference of any kind and express them without fear or favor.

Gag law may go in New York, but your State Committee will not allow itself or the membership of this State to be governed by the New York gag law.

Legally, we, and we alone, will be recognized as the Socialist Labor Party in this State and any and all of its districts. By no process of law will any one be able to deprive us of our name. This is an absolute fact and beyond dispute; therefore don't fear that we run any chance of losing our name, under any circumstances that may arise.

Neither need you worry about having an official organ to represent the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania. That will be easily attended to when found necessary.

We may be pronounced dead or out of existence, but don't let that interfere with the sending in of your vote as soon as possible, for we will be alive and on deck to receive it.

By order of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania.

(Members voting by roll-call and all in favor.)

Valentine Rimmel,
D. E. Gilchrist,
H. A. Goff, Sr.,
510 Wylie Avenue,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Edward Messer,
Wm. G. Cowen,
James Illingworth,
Wm. J. Eberle,
State Secretary.

Socialist Labor Party, State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 27, 1902.

Comrades:

Enclosed statement will explain to you why your State Committee urgently advises you to vote in favor of the propositions submitted below.

We feel positively that even though a convention were held, that it would do no good. This is shown by the fanaticism and so-called "loyalty" displayed by many sections, who absolutely refuse to weigh and consider, even for a moment, the slightest accusation, even if backed by fact, against their "idols."

We further believe that it is our duty to save our own State if at all possible, from being wrecked on "the rocks," by these incompetents.

We have acted entirely impartially in the matter and would have much preferred not to have been driven to this step, but there is no other way left open for us, and we take it firmly and reso-

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lately, knowing that the future will prove conclusively that the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania by this action, has put an end to the prostitution of the Socialist movement by these men who have proven by their every move, that they are nothing but unscrupulous incompetents.

We know that you will think us severe and we wish to say that we have every reason to feel that we are not nearly severe enough. The future will prove the truth of this assertion.

We know that no zeal will be spared to block our efforts to preserve the S. L. P. of this State intact. We know that the "spies" of the N. E. C. will do their utmost to create disturbances and we also know that the various members of your State Committee will be attacked in every conceivable and inconceivable way and without mercy. They are already using the columns of The People against us. But in spite of all this we will stand our ground at all hazards.

Call a special meeting of your branch or section, notifying every member of the importance of the same.

Discuss the matter thoroughly and send in as full a vote as possible and be sure that it reaches this address on or before Saturday, September 13, on which date the vote closes.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. J. Eberle,
State Secretary.

P. S.—Result of this vote will be tabulated and sent to you on September 15, 1902.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1889..... 2,069
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1894..... 86,504
In 1900..... 34,191

THE MILLENNIUM IS HERE.

Socialism is all right but many of its sociologic principles need overhauling. One of these is that the capitalist and the workingman are not brothers. Socialism puts the case even stronger: it pronounces the working class and the capitalist class irreconcilable enemies. Now, a theory must fit the facts; it does not if it must be discarded, at least by sensible folks, whatever else fanatics may do. Does the theory touching the inherent enmity between Capital and Labor fit the facts? Let the following fact answer the question. The Socialist Labor Party's state organizer for Ohio reports from Sherodenville, as published in these columns that

"The dues (of the miners) are being checked off in the office AND NOW THEY ARE ALSO CHECKING OFF THE TEN PER CENT. FOR THE STRIKE OF THE ANTHRACITE MINERS."

There might have been room to doubt the brotherly relations between Capital and Labor even in sight of the capitalist checking off his workingmen's dues to the Union. The argument was strong that nothing short of fraternal relations could explain the capitalist's going out of his way to serve the Union by acting, without pay, as its financial secretary. The point was clear enough, it must be admitted; nevertheless, there was a color to the Socialist contention that the capitalist's conduct in the matter was a bit of hypocrisy. But is the Socialist left with as much as a peg on which to hang his "theory of hatred" now that the fact is ascertained that capitalists, and mining capitalists at that, check off the Union assessment for the strike of the anthracite miners? Surely not. The Miners' Union is in a battle against their employers, and these identical employers see to it that the treasury of the Union be kept supplied with the sinews of war. This is a fact, unquestioned, unquestionable and robust. Theory must conform with facts. What becomes of the Socialist theory? A mass of rubbish! Capital and Labor are more than brothers, they are twins. And the Bro. Capitalist loves his Bro. Labor so much that he will assist Labor even when it attacks Capital.

And yet there are people who are on the look-out for millennium. Why, it is right here. The palm of the palmist is in full operation.

"WHERE DO I COME IN?"

The platform of the Democratic party of Ohio, adopted at the Sandusky convention last Wednesday, consists of ten planks. The workingmen of Ohio should read each of them, and then put and answer the question, "Where do I come in?"

Plank 1 demands that all taxable property be appraised by certain Assessing Boards.—Where does the workingman come in there? What is that to him? What taxable property has he? What's all the row about "Assessing Boards" to him?

Plank 2 demands a change in the laws for assessing the property of steam railroads, so as to compel the assessment of those properties at no less than their saleable value.—Where does the workingman come in there? Does he own any steam railroads? A demand for shorter hours and better pay would be something, especially as some recent figures quoted by Depew show that one out of every ten workmen is either directly or indirectly engaged in railroads. On that plank 2 is silent. There is nothing in it for the workers, however much there may be for their fleecers.

Plank 3 demands measures to prevent the evasion of taxes.—Where does the workingman come in there? Capitalists are interested in seeing that their fellow capitalists don't evade the taxes, but the workingman, what concern is that of his? What is it to him whether capitalist A evades the taxes and thereby causes capitalist B to pay all the more? Is not the wealth that capitalists pay the taxes with wages withheld from Labor? Is that the mil-

sion of the workingman, to see to it that the scales are held even between his exploiters, and that none get the best of the other? There is nothing in that for the workingman.

Plank 4 demands public sworn reports of corporations.—Where does the workingman come in there? The reports are to give a basis for taxation; they are not to serve to make public the extent to which the employees are bled. Nothing in that plank for the workingman.

Plank 5 is to forbid free passes.—Does that put as much as a copper in the workingman's pocket? Nothing in that for him.

Passing by Plank 6 for a moment, Plank 7 demands a "Home Rule" with the civil service merit system.—Where does the workingman come in there? His low earnings deprive his children from the chance of acquiring the instruction that would enable them to sustain the Civil Service examinations. A Plank that should demand for him a larger share of the ample wealth he produces so that his children could go to school and acquire knowledge to meet the Civil Service requirements might have some sense. But as to the present Plank, he is not in it.

Planks 8, 9, and 10 condemn political corruption and provide new ways for electing United States Senators.—Is that something for the workers? Are they to grow hot in the collar because the political agents of their fleecers trick one another on the political chess board? or would capitalist Senators, elected under some other system, be any the less the representatives of the employing class, and any the less so frame legislation as to strengthen the hand of capitalism? Here, again, there is nothing in it for the workingman.

Finally, reaching back and taking up Plank 6, is that anything to him? The Plank declares that "the denial of the right of peaceful persuasion in times of labor disturbances is a denial of the right of free speech." Is the declaration anything new? Or does, perchance, the Democratic party lag behind its compeer, the Republican party, as an intimidator of Labor in strikes? Every watchful man knows that injunctions to restrain pickets from peaceful persuasion flow from Democratic courts and judges in as steady a stream as they flow from the Republican dittos. What, then, is there in that Plank for the workingman? Nothing? No, indeed, there is something—TAFFY.

Not the ticket headed by the Rooster of the Ohio Democracy, but that headed by the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party is the ticket for the workers of Ohio. There is nothing in the former for them but swindle; in the latter there is their emancipation from wage slavery.

COMPANION PICTURES.

Accident bulletin No. 3 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the months of January, February and March, now out, looks like the report from a field of bloody encounter. In tabulated form it gives the casualties to passengers and employees. The figures for the latter are distributed as follows:

In collisions, 104 employees were killed and 763 injured; in derailments, 53 were killed and 351 injured; in "miscellaneous train accidents," including boiler explosions, 14 were killed and 171 injured; in coupling or uncoupling cars, 35 were killed and 550 injured; while doing other work about trains or while attending switches, 25 were killed and 856 injured; coming in contact with overhead bridges or structures at side of track, 21 were killed and 204 injured; falling from cars or engines while getting on or off, 124 were killed and 1518 injured; from "other causes," 236 were killed and 3526 injured—a total of 612 employees killed and 8290 injured, or nearly 9000 employees hurt and killed in three months, in other words, an average of one hundred men a day!

The Railroad World, basing its conclusions on the figures furnished in a preliminary summary by the Financial Chronicle for the first six months of the year, sets down the gross earnings of 152 roads for these first six months at \$657,295,280, and it goes on to say:

"Probably if we could have returns for all the roads in the United States, the improvement in earnings for the six months would be found to reach fifty million to fifty-five million dollars. In the first six months of 1901 we estimated the increase at seventy million dollars, and previously we estimated the increase for 1900 at ninety million dollars; that for 1899 at forty-two million dollars; and that for the first six months of 1898 at sixty-eight million dollars. Hence in this half-year there has been a positive addition since 1897 to the gross earnings of the railroad systems of the United States in the extraordinary sum of \$325,000,000."

Even piling on as "wages" the "salaries" of the Depew and other idlers among the railroad magnates, it has been again and again shown in these columns that the profits of the railroad capital-

ists are enormous. How much more enormous the profits are since 1897 the above figures from the Railroad World give an idea of, while the figures surely not exaggerated) furnished by the accident bulletin of the Interstate Commerce Commission furnish an idea of the amount of human suffering that it costs to furnish the railroad capitalist idlers with the wealth they luxuriate on—both the suffering and luxuriation being jointly promoted by "labor loving" Democrats as well as the out-and-out capitalist Republicans.

WASTEFUL RADIATION.

The Vermont election should not pass unnoted. Not that it has any political significance. Neither in point of the size of the State, nor in point of the season did anything worth noting happen when the independent candidate for governor drew last Tuesday such a large number of votes from the ruling Republican, and from the Democratic party as to throw the election into the legislature, and smash the established Republican supremacy in the State. What is noteworthy in the occurrence is the evidence furnished by the election figures that, thick though the crust of political habits of thought may seem to be, it is in fact thin and worn out, and can be easily broken by the healthy breath of honest convictions.

The Democrats believe in free rum; the Republicans believe in pretending to be hostile to rum, and, accordingly, to favor high license (the only solution to drunkenness visible to the political capitalist mind), but while so holding, the Republicans utilize license for corrupt purposes. In sight of this, Percival W. Clement, with an intellectual horizon bounded by capitalist thought, but an honesty of convictions that is rare with such people, took the field as an independent candidate with "high license and local option" as his platform, and Democratic-Republican corruption on the liquor question as his battle axe. The man's strong personality, due to his strong convictions, breathed a fresh draught of air into the political arena with the results stated above.

And what does this mean? The minds of the masses of men naturally aspire to the right. The intellect naturally needs radiation, and radiate it will; so bound is it to radiate, to seek expansion upward; that, in default of a better cause, in default of the sound cause, it will take up any—even a silly one such as "high license and local option"—provided that cause carries with it the breath of unquestionable sincerity.

The Vermont election is noteworthy in that it gives an inkling of the tidal wave that awaits the nation when the untutored Socialist Labor Party, with its unflinching purpose, born of its convictions, and with its rock-ribbed sincerity, born of the soundness of its principles, shall have the opportunity to reach the masses, only a small number of whom its limited means have so far enabled it to reach, and thus to set on foot a useful, not the present wasteful radiation that sporadically breaks out.

THE CANTOR BOOM.

If proofs were necessary of the intellectual bankruptcy of the Democratic party, surely the present Cantor boom for governor should furnish the evidence.

The Republican party, being the logical political exponent of capitalism, necessarily attracts to itself the intellectual forces of capitalist society. Ridiculous candidates for high office are, accordingly, a sight unknown in the Republican camp. Whatever else Republican candidates for nomination may be, and despite the demoralizing effect of individual vanities, these candidates never are ridiculous. The logic of the party's conclusions from its capitalist premises protects it from such ridiculous sights.

Not so, and correctly enough, with the Democratic party. It is capitalist in its premises, and yet its conclusions are anti-capitalist; based on the private ownership of the means of production, it yet is saturated with a theory of money that is a denial of individual production; based on the capitalist system of exchange, it yet rants against the expansion of territory that is needed for the expansion of the market. As an inevitable result the Democratic party is demagogic. Demagogery cannot choose but render itself ridiculous. Ridiculous political booms are inevitable.

This accounts for so grotesque a figure as that of Jacob Cantor's looming up above the political horizon with a boom for no less an office than that of governor of this State, and his taking himself seriously. It must be admitted that the Democracy might look far and not find a fitter head-piece.

Militarism is growing. Lieutenant John Starke, of the Virginia militia, while drunk on Memorial Day, spoke of a brother officer as a "jobster." For this offense—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—he has been found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and two months' imprisonment in the city jail. Served him right. A man who would play soldier in the militia deserves any punishment that may be inflicted on him.

Political and Economic.

When the public schools of Greater New York open next week 493,000 children will apply for admission. A year ago 467,713 applied, and of these 54,000 could be given only half a day's session. Six new buildings, capable of accommodating 8,200 children, have been erected within the past year. These new buildings is all that has been done to accommodate the 54,000 children of last year—and the 26,000 additional pupils who will be registered for admission. This is certainly a bad showing for New York, and it is no excuse to say that conditions are equally as bad in all the large cities and towns throughout the country. What makes things look still worse is, if we are to believe the capitalist statisticians, this is an era of unbounded national prosperity, and the city of New York is blessed, or cursed, as one may view it, with a "reform" administration. Society, as now constituted, recognizes neither its legal nor moral obligations to the rising generation.

Competition is forcing the British to adopt American trust methods or go under. They are now planning a British steel trust in imitation of the United States Steel Corporation. The new trust will, it is said, copy American lines in abolishing antiquated works and plants, and expects to create an organization capable of opposing American and German competition at home and abroad.

Superstitious freaks, especially of the religious kind, are hard to please. Out in Kansas churches in the semi-arid belt in the western part of the State early in the season held special services to pray for rain. Now they are holding special services to pray for the rain to stop, and they expect the Lord to accommodate them!

A new scheme to "better" the condition of the wage workers—though, of course, clerks, cashiers, etc., call themselves "salaried" men—has been inaugurated by the Bank of Commerce, the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., and the Mexican Central Railroad, St. Louis, by the opening of a first class restaurant on the eleventh floor of the Bank of Commerce Building. The expense is borne by the three corporations, and the employees get their midday meal "free," ostensibly, while as a matter of fact, owing to the convenience of the restaurant, they pay for the lunch by putting in more time. One of the bank officials says:

"They step right from their desks to the elevator and when they finish their meals they have only to step into the elevator again to return to their desks. When clerks go out their minds are farther away from business and there are many tendencies for them to stop and loaf."

Strikes in the Old World are becoming epidemic just as in the New, and they seem to be about as aimless and planless. Except on class-conscious lines the labor giant strikes blindly.

At a recent meeting of the Manila Board of Trade, which was attended by Governor Taft, the commercial bodies, and other employers of labor in the Philippines gave expression to the idea that the next Congress of the United States should give them relief from the present conditions, which, it is alleged, prevent the development of the country. The "relief" they will ask is to modify the Chinese exclusion law so that laborers may be imported to work on the plantations, "under sufficient bonds in each case, under proper systems of identification, and a condition that they shall leave the Philippines after a certain specified time," etc. That is, the American landlords, who are there simply as robbers, say: "We demand contract labor slaves to work our plantations, and after we have appropriated their earnings for a term of years and amassed fortunes thereby we will kick them out of the country." Can one conjure up a better illustration of the absolute heartlessness of the capitalist system? Everywhere and at all times, capitalism is the same ravenous beast.

At a meeting of the United Mine Workers held at Keystone, West Virginia, the strike of the coal miners, which has been on in the Pocahontas and other bituminous coal fields since June 8 last, has been declared off, and all the men have been ordered to return to work on next Monday. General Manager Johnson of the Norfolk & Western, in answer to an inquiry as to what the basis of settlement was, replied that there was no agreement at all, the miners simply declaring the strike off. Thus again is illustrated the fallacy of the pure and simple philosophy that capital and labor are mutual friends, and that their interests are identical. The capitalist can hold out, even at a loss; whereas the laborer, owning nothing but his skill and muscle, must either surrender, emigrate or starve. The crime of the laborer is in consenting to be ruled by the organized scabbery. The crime of the "union" is in refusing to allow its members to enlighten their minds, thus rendering them helpless subjects of capitalist exploitation. The working class will ever be regarded as hewers of wood and drawers of water by the capitalist until they have learned to right their wrongs by class-conscious action on election day. On that day alone of all the year is the worker the equal of the capitalist.

The Copper Mining Company of Alaska, Green Consolidation Company of Arizona, Garrettsburg Furnace Company of Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Montana Mining Company of Montana, the Garrettsburg-Canada Company and Southern Mining Company have formed a new copper trust with a capital of \$97,600,000. Sooner or later, of course, all the copper mines in the United States and Canada will come under one management, as its very safety will compel the trust to buy up or crush all competition.

"THE LABOR COMBINE" AS A MENACE.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt has been heard from again. Replying to the critics of his recent utterances on the right to labor, Hewitt again attacks labor unions. He says: "The public seems not to be aware that there is growing up a vast labor combine fraught with a far greater menace to industrial conditions than many of the so-called monopolies that are now occupying the attention of the entire country."

If there is such a labor combine in existence, its purpose is certainly not to advance the interests of labor. Such scenes as were witnessed on Labor Day when the labor unions were paraded before, and addressed by, capitalists in the interests of capitalism, certainly do not reflect an activity of benefit to labor. What then can Hewitt mean when he refers to the menace of the labor combine?

Every one has noticed with what admirable precision of purpose Mark Hanna utilized the labor unions in the conquest of the world's markets; how, by means of his Civic Federation he kept them in line while American capitalism swept the earth in its industrial expansion. Every one has also noticed with what admirable precision of purpose Mark Hanna is using the labor unions in his race for the presidency and the promotion of his soft coal interests. In the first use of the labor "trusts," Mark earned the approval of the capitalist class; in the second he has met with opposition. It is beginning to be feared by the capitalists who are not on Mark's side of the house that the labor combine, which Mark has promoted as the necessary accompaniment of the capitalist combine, is something of a club with which to hit competition on the head. They are beginning to realize that just as labor unions have secured franchises for corporations whose chief object was to be bought out by established companies, so are they being used to force opponents to terms.

In this, we believe, lies "the menace of the labor combine to industrial conditions," as viewed by Hewitt.

RAILROADS AND THE TRUSTS.

We have before us, by a curious coincidence arising out of the editorial necessity of riding in order to keep well-informed, an evening newspaper and a monthly magazine. Both of these contain articles on the trusts. The evening newspaper quotes the Chicago Daily News to show the relation of the railroads and the trusts. This quotation, in part, asks: "To what do trusts like * * * the anthracite coal combination that enjoy no tariff favors, owe their rise in power? The answer must be that these trusts are the product of favoritism in the matter of railway privileges. * * * The railroad question, then, is an important part of the trust question." The monthly magazine contains an article on the economic undermining of Europe by American trusts. This article shows that "Trusts are by no means unknown in Europe. * * * In England, in Germany, in France and in Austria they have made considerable headway."

When it is recollected that in Germany, in France and in Austria the most important railroads are owned and operated by the national governments, with the result that railroad privileges, in the form of rebates to corporations, are unknown, this magazine quotation becomes a powerful illuminant of that from the evening newspaper. It shows that the railroads do not play the important part in making of trusts that is assigned to them by the Chicago Daily News. It shows that with the railroads owned by the nation there would come no relief from the trusts.

The reason of this is not far to seek. Trusts attain power because they are in themselves alone the cheapest producers. By combining thousands of scattered and small establishments, they save the wastes of manufacturing on a small scale. They are thus enabled to manufacture more cheaply than their small competitors and to undersell and outsell them more easily than they can undersell and outsell the trusts. To place the railroads on a basis where both can use them at the same cost will not enable the small man to overcome the deficiency.

While the Socialist Labor Party favors the national ownership of the railroads, according to the programme of class-conscious Socialism, it does not believe that will remedy the trust evil. There is only one remedy for the trust: Society must own it.

Even the intensely conservative British workingmen refuse to bite at those enticing capitalist baits, courts of conciliation and arbitration. A resolution asking Parliament to establish a great arbitration court, from whose decision there could be no appeal, and with unlimited power to enforce its decrees, was voted down by the Trades Union Congress, now in session, by 961,000 to 302,000, each delegate casting the number of votes of the organization he represented. One of the speakers had the good sense to observe that the creation of such a court would strike a death blow to trades unions, since it would do away with the necessity for their existence. In the United States large bodies of workmen of the pure and simple brand clamor for "arbitration," and invoke the aid of presidents and governors to settle their disputes with employers, apparently oblivious of the danger involved. They do not seem to recognize the fact that under capitalist administration an "impartial" tribunal is an impossibility, and that the exercise of arbitrary power by the president or governor, even did they reap a temporary advantage, would in the end result in their own undoing. The precedent once established, it would continue indefinitely, and end in anarchy and despotism. In demanding "arbitration" under official guarantees the pure and simple are involving the aid of a power that will still further enslave the working class.

"THE ONLY LOGICAL CENTER OF BONA FIDE SOCIALISM ON THIS CONTINENT."

(Written for The Daily and Weekly People by a Wage Slave, North Abington, Mass.)

"The only logical center,"
In a battle with the foe,
Is where he is most firmly entrenched.
If we'd conquer we must go,
Must lay siege to his citadel,
His position must reduce;
And to force complete surrender,
We'll regard no flag of truce.

Where is the robber class entrenched?
Do you hear the people talk
Of "the bulls and bears of Wall street,"
In the city of New York?
"Tis "the only logical center,"
Where they rule with iron hand;
There they regulate the market,
And all power they command.

They'd make war upon "The People,"
And would strike a crushing blow.
To be silent now is treason,
We must advance, onward go.
Raise the fearless arm and hammer
'Gainst oppression; we'd stand firm;
For the struggle 'twixt the classes,
Is relentless, fierce and stern.

Although traitors may desert us,
"And the truth be crushed to earth,"
You will read it in "The Daily,"
We well know its sterling worth.
On the foe we are advancing,
And their outposts soon must fall.
"Death is better than dishonor,"
Hear the loyal comrades call.

We will ever do our duty
Though the battle's fierce and wild;
'Tis the "party press" the center,
Nor forget 'tis conflict's child.
Long life to "The Daily People!"
And its mission, we maintain,
Is to educate the toilers
How to break the wage slave's chain.

The nomination of a preacher by the Democrats does not sanctify that party, nor does the nomination of a blacksmith by that organization make it a workingman's party. This, however, is the taffy peddler in Ohio by the notorious labor-skinner, Tom Johnson, who has his eyes riveted on the presidential chair. The workingman who believes in the right of the capitalist class to rule is essentially a parasite, and as such is just as deadly an enemy of the working class as the actual capitalist, who can at least plead his material interests in extenuation of his course in supporting his own class. It is just ducks for the capitalists to have a few "labor" members in congress; they need them in their business, and it is a matter of indifference to them whether the "labor" member calls himself a Democrat or Republican.

The recent accident to President Roosevelt was an object lesson in capitalist philosophy. Luke Madden, the motorman, whose zeal to "get there on time" caused the frightful tragedy, upon being reproached by the President, replied: "Well, I had the right of way, anyway. You had a right to look out for yourselves." The brutal insolence of Madden is worthy of note, not because it was addressed to the President of the United States, but because it was addressed to one of the victims of his unlawful speed at a dangerous point on a public highway. It was equivalent to saying: "Damn you, get out of the way! The corporations which these and administer the laws have the right of way, and they will protect me. And now what are you going to do about it?" This brutal selfishness and contempt for human rights is the very foundation stone upon which the capitalist column rests. President Roosevelt and Motorman Madden, each in his sphere, is a shining exemplar of the capitalist system. While the motorman belongs to the working class, he is evidently one of those despicable beings who duly sneezes when the master takes snuff.

The thirty-fifth Trades Union Congress is now in session in London, with some 500 delegates, representing 1,250,000 workers, present. It is reported that one of the principal resolutions to be submitted will be a demand for a supreme court of arbitration, with compulsory power to settle disputes between employers and employees. The British trade union delegates to Washington say they were "greatly impressed with the advantage American trades unionists possess over the British by the willingness of the President at all times to consult with accredited union representatives." The report further says that the trusts "up to now have made no bad use of their combination, wages having a tendency to increase." If the British workingman fails to see that the increase in wages is only apparent, while the cost of living has nearly doubled, it is because his skull is, if possible, a little thicker than his pure and simple brother in the United States. We fear that only hard knocks will ever straighten out the "master and man" kinks in the British worker's brain.

If any one wants to get a clear idea of our capitalist "civilization" let him attend a few sessions of the newly inaugurated "Children's Court," where little ones, ranging from three to fifteen years of age, are arraigned for crime. Needless to say, these children, for the most part ragged and emaciated, belong to the working class. No humanitarian drama ever enacted on the stage can compare in pathetic interest with these visible object lessons which give the lie to the capitalist declaration that all have an equal chance in the race of life. While a special court to try them is a mitigation of the present system, society cannot shield itself behind this palliative. These crimes against the helpless can never be atoned for until the Socialist Labor Party has strangled the iniquitous system that makes such conditions possible.

The eighteenth week of the coal strike began yesterday. And yet there are fool Socialists who will contend that capital and labor have not identical interests.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM.—That's something new. As a rule Socialism is snuffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why this severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are thousands upon thousands of people, nay, hundreds of thousands who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs the discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and demands upon the great pleasures that you could enjoy if you only, had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much that he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that; your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some known one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance on your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness?"

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite within me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoy the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing of a capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tapeworm undermines the constitution of an individual does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J.—Looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perversion in this case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpsters and professors who seek to hush into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tapeworm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

It is a curious civilization that tells a man who has atoned for his crime by undergoing imprisonment that he—forth he shall not earn an honest living for himself and family without first having disclosed to his employer his true name with a history of his life, etc. This was what happened to John H. Hendrickson, who was tried in the County Court, Brooklyn, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months. Upon the expiration of his crime Hendrickson returned to Brooklyn, where, under the name of Henry Cox, he obtained a place as conductor with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He gave satisfaction, and was making a good living for his wife and children, who are devotedly attached to him. Among the passengers from whom he collected fares was former Judge Hurd, who had sentenced him. The Judge recognized him, and intentionally or otherwise, was the cause of his arrest for the additional "crime" of working under an assumed name. The prison states him in the face again. His home is broken up. He could not have obtained work under his right name, and hence did what hundreds of railroad men did after the American Railroad Union strike—he changed his name to escape blacklisting. Under the circumstances, Hendrickson did the right thing, and deserves credit rather than punishment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications. Their own signature and address, however, will be recognized.]

Answering the "Now, Frank, At Them"-ites.

To The Daily and Weekly People:

With a mingled feeling of astonishment, disgust and hot resentment did I read in The Daily People of this date the letter sent by the secretary of Section Allegheny county, Pa., D. M. Schacter, to Frank Jordan at Cleveland, Ohio.

I was astonished because the violence of the intrigue here laid bare went far beyond even my apprehensions of what "the only logical center of any true Socialist movement on this continent would be capable of, although I did not expect much good from them judging them by their past performances.

I felt disgusted to think that we have in our ranks men who will stoop to such work and such methods; the thought of the traitor at your elbow is not a pleasant one for the man who honestly fights in the ranks for the advancement of the cause of the working class and the only organization that squarely represents that cause—the Socialist Labor Party.

And I felt hot resentment at the seeming languor with which the party has treated the former manifestations of disloyalty on the part of this element and I hope that now there will be action, sharp, quick and decisive action, such as will rid the S. L. P. of this treasonable gang.

There is method in the work of the conspirators. They have the means to send emissaries throughout the country, to issue lampoon after lampoon, and send these at great expense broadcast all over the country, all of which seems to be undertaken with this single purpose: To shake the confidence of the members, to cause them to withdraw their financial support from the Party press, to thus bring about the collapse of the Party itself.

When I go into council with myself alone, and try to size up this peculiar phenomenon, when I see how the work of the emissary on the road, trying to cut off supplies, is supplemented by another division of the same forces at this end in the shape of bringing law suit after law suit against The Daily People, the latest of which I understand is that of B. F. Keimard (engineered by Mr. Hugo Vogt), I cannot escape the question: What unholy interest is at work that is producing all these moves and counter-moves? There must be something in it for somebody, and somebody must be furnishing the "dough."

When our assembly district last night decided to join The Daily People Auxiliary League and promised to raise the \$50 asked for in weekly \$1 installments, we acted more wisely than we knew. When last night I voted in favor of that motion, I did so very largely in a frame of mind similar to the one in which we have heretofore given the rather perfunctory performance of what I considered a sort of routine duty. But when I saw this morning the letter referred to I felt that I had, unwittingly done far more—at least I hope so.

I hope that from now on every S. L. P. man will see to it that his organization, be it section or branch, enrolls without delay in the Auxiliary League, puts the management of the Party press as speedily as possible in a position to meet the payments on the plant, in a position where all the energy and all the funds derived from the business can be applied to the speedy building up of our press.

The enemy is displaying energy in the pursuit of a treacherous purpose; let us not be caught napping, and find fault with each other when it is too late. The slogan "Now, Frank, at them!" should wake us too. The answer should be the rounding out of the number 200 on the enrollment list of The Daily People Auxiliary League.

James M. Harkow.

Brooklyn, August 29, 1902.

II.

Office of the

Socialist Labor Party

State Executive Committee, Washington.

Seattle, Wash., August 25, 1902.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:

The State Executive Committee of Washington submit through you the following proposition to the State Executive Committee of the other States.

Comrades:

We find from the reports of the National Executive Committee and Comrade F. D. Lyon, that the debt on The Daily People approximates \$17,000.

That about \$5000 is on The Daily People plant proper, consisting of presses, typesetters, machinery, etc.

Also, that if the debt of \$8500 on the plant were paid, that the party would be in position to pay the balance in a leisurely way, by the excellent plan adopted by The Daily People Auxiliary League.

It is unnecessary to offer argument to the loyal comrades why the debt should be paid and paid at once; nor to tell them what a blow it would strike our revolutionary movement to lose our only daily paper. We all see and know what the loss would mean.

The question then presents itself: What can we do to pay the debt and how to do it in a speedy manner? In answer to this we submit the following:

There are about twenty States that have "State Committees." Let each State Committee assume one twentieth of the debt on the plant, which would be \$425, and it does not look so difficult.

We submitted the plan to a part of our members and in ten days \$900 was collected, and is being rapidly paid in. Comrades are subscribing from \$25 to \$50. Monthly sums of \$10 and \$15. So the plan has been submitted to but

two of our sections, with the rest of the State to hear from.

There is not a doubt that we will collect our share, and we hereby pledge the State of Washington to pay to the N. E. C. to apply on the debt on Daily People plant the sum of \$425.

This we think we will do in less than sixty days.

We unqualifiedly express the opinion that there is not a State Organization of our revolutionary S. L. P. but will pay as much as soon as the plan is submitted to their members.

We will send this letter to all of our sections and members at large, and will get a prompt reply, and donations from every one of them, that can possibly spare it.

Now Comrades of State Executive Committees, will you not go at this matter with a rush and will in sixty days, or less, pay the N. E. C. \$425 and prove to the "class with whom we struggle" that we are indeed a revolutionary army and can and will hold and keep our fighting arm, The Daily People. "Live the Revolution, Live the People."

Fraternally yours,

Washington State Executive Committee

T. J. Dean, Secretary.

Baer's "Divine Rights."

To The Daily and Weekly People:

I would like to make a few comments on President Baer's letter to Mr. Clark, as it appeared in The Daily People and other papers dated August 21. It is one of the most remarkable letters that I have ever seen my hood-fortune to read.

When one reads the letter of Mr. Baer, who claims, and a large number of our class believe and support his assertion of "Divine rights given by the infinite wisdom of God," and all that kind of trash, one knows that these divine (?) rights to private property in the means of production will last only as long as the working class are misled into voting to retain the system and no longer. God has nothing to do with it, and we know that our class produce all the wealth of this world and suffer because of the need of the things necessary to maintain life. We have been told on numerous occasions that "the working people are the bone and sinew of the nation." This we know is true, and it follows that our class interests are the important ones to be considered, as with our labor and the fruits of labor, what would become of the present civilization?

Baer evidently means the functions of government when he says God, and the thoughtless action of the working people at the ballot box when he says "infinite wisdom." Now if Mr. Baer and other "Christian men" would "protect our rights and interests" in the future, perhaps they can tell us why they have not done so in the past? It is because there is a conflict of interest, between the classes, that cannot be ignored nor forgotten; and it will remain so as long as the working people vote to have it remain.

An old explorer having returned from India once said: "The ethics of business are like the morals of the Hindus, neither should be mentioned in polite society."

I suppose this is the reason why "It is not considered good form to talk shop" in the "social circle." Perhaps it would be well to suggest, that if the working class were to wait for the "Christian men" to look after and protect our rights and interests, that it would be the longest wait that ever occurred in history. But, if we will lay aside "the moldy traditions of the past," and as a class take united political action, with the Socialist Labor Party, we would no longer have any grievances, because we would get all we produce. Perhaps Mr. Baer would not have quite as many "Divine rights" under Socialism as he now enjoys. But he would be more deeply interested in the welfare of the working class, than he has shown himself to be in the days that have passed by.

The only thing that has been the cause of our steady degradation is the implicit confidence we have had in those "Christian men," and "the infinite wisdom of God" (the private ownership of the means of production). One thing is certain, two express trains moving in opposite directions on a single track road can not pass with safety, unless one of them go in on the side track.

Our train (class interests) cannot side track, it is important for us to arrive at the terminus as soon as possible.

Besides we have "the right of way," and "must get in on time."

Mr. Baer continues, "God still reigns, and His reign is one of law and order, and not violence and crime." This is strange language for Mr. Baer to indulge in, especially as the "Christian men" have got the control of the government, and use the legal functions against our class to maintain the "system of piecework production, industrial war, and social disorder."

To quote the platform of the Socialist Labor Party:

"Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more, it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production, and the instruments of labor, is the cause of all economic servitude, and political dependence."

Perhaps if the workmen would read our platform, and act accordingly, Mr. Baer and the other "Christian men" might earn their living, and we would not have to toll incessantly to satisfy their "Christian" greed, nor submit to be robbed by them.

Hoping that the workmen will vote, in the future, as they have been striking in the past, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

A Wage Slave.

N. Abington, Mass., August 31, 1902.

"Personal" Fights and Attacks on Party Principle.

To The Daily and Weekly People—I have been connected with the S. L. P. for the last four years. During all this while I have followed closely its actions as well as the doings of its members. During all my experience I have observed that each time that a so-called "revolt" broke out within its ranks it was initiated with something that looked like a personal fight on its surface to the

average Party member. It was only after the smoke passed away and the atmosphere got clearer that it was recognized as an attack on Party principles and policy, out of which, naturally, personal encounters and animosities developed.

Going back to 1897, when the Jewish opposition broke out, there was a strong demand for the scalp of the then N. E. C. and the editor of The People; they came out with their true colors afterwards in assailing Party principles by joining the Debsomaniac colonization bureau.

Coming down to our Kangaroo "brethren," they deposed the N. E. C., N. Y. State Committee, N. Y. City Committee. Why? For having upheld Party principles? No! came back the answer; but for having usurped their powers as Party officers. It was only after the breach was wide open that they stepped forth with their anti-Alliance policy.

Arriving at the present turmoil in the Party it is supposed to be led against individuals, but, as a matter of fact, it is the same old game over again.

Comrade Victor Funke, referring to same, hits the nail on the head in the following sentence: "Then the only reason must be that some geniuses in the party have suddenly discovered a fundamentally wrong conception of Socialism than that which has hitherto been entertained by our movement and its principal thinkers the world over."

I join Comrade Funke in asking for the information, What is it? Out with it. In conclusion, I will say to the loyal comrades: This disease ought to have been choked in the germs; it has already reached the cells; don't let it poison the body. Yours for revolutionary Socialism to the last.

L. M. Wieder.

New York, August 20, 1902.

The Attempt to Stampede the Party.

To The Daily and Weekly People—A few words in reference to the attempts to stampede the Party into holding a special national convention.

Section Buffalo, at its meeting a few days ago, condemned the promoters of the special national convention and their methods, and in conclusion voted for a special national convention. This is a contradictory position to take, but they are much more in error when they "call upon the comrades who can allay their passion" to vote in a like manner.

There may be some comrades who allow passion to sway their actions, but if the comrades of Section Buffalo go over the ground carefully once more they will see that a very large part of the present turmoil and confusion is directly traceable to leniency on the part of the National Executive Committee.

I think that the correct position for the loyal comrades to take is to demand of the N. E. C. that it immediately proceed to stamp out the Kangaroos, who are far more despicable than the outfit we were up against in 1899.

The Kangas of 1899 invariably had the backbone to either cut themselves away from the Party or placed themselves in such a position that we had little or no difficulty in cutting them away. They did not have time for even a plausible pretense at constitutional methods.

The present gang seems to think, and they act as if they had time enough; and yet they will not consent to constitutional methods.

Very likely there are some things in our present constitution and in the acts of some of our Party members that are susceptible of improvement.

The constitution, however, provides a way for the amendment of any part of it by referendum vote; and also provides means for improving or expelling individual members, whether they are officers (servants) of the Party or not, and no national convention of the S. L. P. whether called according to the constitution or in Kangaroo style, can amend anything without a referendum vote.

Therefore, I repeat, let all loyal comrades demand of the N. E. C. to stamp out the present despicable set of Kangaroos. If sections refuse to do their duty in expelling those they are unfortunate to have among them, suspend and reorganize any such section.

It is far better to lose a section than to try by any means to assimilate individuals who cannot be assimilated by a democratic organization like the Socialist Labor Party.

I think too much time has been already wasted on this matter. Our N. E. C. has been too easy by far; it ought to pick out a paper or two from the summer of 1899.

Speed the day. Fraternally,

Jer O'Fibely.

N. Abington, Mass., September 1.

Section Philadelphia Ignores the Un-constitutional "Logical Center."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—At our section meeting last Thursday night the proposition of the Pennsylvania State Committee to sever connection with the S. L. P., came up for discussion, or rather was to come up. It was ruled out of order by the chair as illegal, and the ruling was not appealed from, the comrades here being of the opinion that sections and State committees are organizations whose only justification for existence lies in the promotion of the interests of the S. L. P. and they cannot therefore discuss matters pertaining to the deliberate destruction of the S. L. P. Besides it is self-understood that in questions of this kind neither an individual nor an organization can at a decision of a majority vote. That the very harboring of the idea of secession from the S. L. P. is a violation of its constitution, goes without saying—and to try to accomplish such a violation by constitutional means of a vote is too stupid a move even for the stupid authors of the various "statements" of our little Kangas.

We had quite a time at the section meeting as we had in our midst one of the little Kangas, and from the "logical center" at that—Schuberg by name. While the various "statements" of that crew no doubt betray a striking similarity between the later day Kangas and their elder brethren, that similarity becomes a positive authenticity when you hear Schuberg speak. So much so that when confronted on the spot with the fact that all his ranting is nothing but a literal copy of Kangaroo phrases, and that he cannot any more deny that he is much nearer to the Kangaroos than he

was ever before, he said "Yes, we are much nearer to the Kangaroos than to the De Leonites."

The section in ruling out the matter from the State Committee also decided that it cannot any more consistently reorganize that committee in Pittsburgh as its S. L. P. State Committee has also decided to request the N. E. C. to suspend the above State Committee and to expel Section Allegheny county in case the latter will not expel the members of the State Committee for treason. While discussing this motion Schuberg took the floor and during other things urged us to adopt the above motions "as that would leave the hands of the State Committee free and he would at once proceed to organize another section."

Well, we did adopt the above motion, but despite of this impudent threat from the logical center and not because of it. This silly little Kang is already visiting former members of the section here with a view of gathering them in a new section. Do I need to mention that the men he is visiting are those who drop out of the party disgusted with the treatment administered to them by the State Committee (Schuberg was one of that committee) which has referred to them as beer suckers, speak-easy keepers, etc., in a certain case of Section Philadelphia vs. Campbell and Seider?

"The logical center" is doing a pretty logical piece of work. Come to think of it, I am pretty sure by way things look, that so far as chance methods of scuttling the growth of the Socialist movement are concerned, no doubt Pittsburgh will prove to be "the logical center."

By the way, what do you think of this: In their circular embodying the proposition of secession they complain that the N. E. C. has overruled them in their ruling in the Pierce matter. The fact of an N. E. C. daring to overrule a State Committee is certainly awful, and is of itself enough to justify the breaking up of the S. L. P. But what contempt do those would-be managing powers and grafters have for the intelligence of their dupes when we consider that just the reverse was the case.

The little Kangas can give cards and spades to the big ones in meanness, viciousness and every thing else that goes to make us a "logical center."

L. K.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 6.

A Word to Press Feeders.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Having read that the Jersey City Printing Company, of Jersey City, which has had a strike of feeders on for several weeks, has applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against the feeders, which carries with it the following restraining order, I am moved to make a few comments.

"The defendants are restrained pending the suit and until the further order of the court 'from in any manner knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause by threats, offers of money, payment of money, offering to pay or the payment of transportation expenses, inducements or persuasions to any employee of the complainant under contract to render service to it to break such contract by quitting such service; from any and all personal molestation of persons willing to be employed by complainant with intent to coerce such persons to refrain from entering such employment; from addressing persons willing to be employed by complainant against their will and thereby causing them personal annoyance, with a view to persuade them to refrain from such employment; from loitering or picketing the streets near the premises of complainant, Nos. 68 and 70 York street and 37 Montgomery street, Jersey City, with intent to procure the personal molestation and annoyance of persons employed or willing to be employed by complainant, and with a view to cause persons so employed to quit their employment; from entering the premises of complainant, Nos. 68 and 70 York street, Jersey City, against its will, with intent to interfere with its business; from violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk, abusive epithets, practiced upon any persons without their consent with intent to coerce them to refrain from entering the employment of complainant, or to leave its employment.'"

This does not surprise me in the least. The next we will hear is that the police have clubbed the feeders into submission, or that a company of the Fourth Regiment, composed of trade unionists, such as pressmen, compositors, clothing cutters, etc., etc., have been ordered out to shoot a few of the feeders on strike in the back, in order to force the rest back to work at the terms of the company.

The lesson that this should teach you is that the tactics of your trade union, which teaches that the interest of the capitalist and worker are identical, and which prevents free political discussions at your meetings, thereby giving the labor fakirs, great and small, an opportunity to jolly you workers into the belief that the Republican or Democratic party can represent the interests of the working class as well as those of the capitalist class are false. The fact of the matter is that the capitalist class is a robber class, who live upon profits—the unpaid earnings of the working class, that class which produces all the wealth of the world; but as this, the working class, does not own the tools of production, i. e., the mines, railroads, factories, mills, etc., and, therefore, cannot employ themselves, they are wage slaves and are forced to sell the only thing they own, their labor power, either mental or manual, to the capitalist class, who own the tools of production—the things the workers must use in order to make a livelihood. The worker can only get employment at the will or whim of the capitalist when he desires to buy labor power, and that is when he (the capitalist) can make a profit off you, the worker.

Now, in order to uphold the present system, wherein a few, the capitalist class, can live in idleness and luxury by robbing the workers who are employed out of 85 per cent. of the wealth that they produce, and deprive others of the opportunity to get employment, thereby compelling them either to become paupers, tramps, criminals or prostitutes, then, the capitalist class, must have at their beck and call all the political powers of the municipality, State and nation, and this they secure through their control of the Republican and Democratic parties, for you, reader, if you are honest, must admit that almost every time that the workers go on a strike for an increase

of wages, a reduction of hours of toil, or against a decrease of wages, or an increase of hours of toil, the police are sent out by Republican or Democratic mayors to protect the interests of capitalists and club the workers. The militia is ordered out by Republican or Democratic governors to help the capitalists break laws and to shoot women and children in the endeavor to break a strike, or you see the workers given a blow in the solar plexus in the shape of an injunction issued against them by some Republican or Democratic Supreme Court.

This, fellow-workers, is your own fault, for instead of voting to better the condition of your class for something that you want, even if you do not get it at once, by depositing your ballot for the only party which fearlessly and uncompromisingly represents the interests of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party, you on election day become political scabs by voting into power the stепенical or Democratic representatives of the capitalist class, and after the election has passed you find that even though you elected trades union members on those tickets that they cannot do anything for you, for they must serve their masters, Republican or Democratic bosses, and you get something that you don't want, viz.: reductions in wages, clubs, bullets and injunctions in a hurry!

Read The Daily People, which you can order of any newsdealer, and learn how you can better your condition.

Printemps.

LIGHT IS BREAKING.

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

Bradcock, Pa., Sept. 2, 1902.

To The Daily and Weekly People—A circular is out by the Pennsylvania State Committee—the "Managing Powers" of Allegheny County—calling for a vote on "Shall we withdraw from the national organization?" Is it not about time that we here in Bradcock and in other quarters here in Pennsylvania cut loose from a band of noodles that are trying to smash the movement? Those of us that are opposed to Kang conventions and Kang tactics want our hands free to carry on the Party work. This crew has been doing nothing but wash dirty linen. They are small in every particular, small in intellect and small in numbers when the hour shall come. Many of the comrades are just getting their eyes open. Our Branch voted no convention, and passed a resolution of loyalty to the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., and of confidence in the national officers. All are firm against the move to get out of the Party, and we are on to all the lampoons and lampoons. The push that are pushing Allegheny County out of the S. L. P. are everything except class-conscious workmen; they have the instincts of small business men—they are, some of them, soap peddlers; others, picture peddlers, some are Panama straw hat cleaners. This push can send Jordan over the country to investigate and to slander the national officers, but can not pay their just debts to the Labor News Company. Have they not, by their action, read themselves out of the Party?

E. R. Markley.

Princeton Depot, Mass. Box 32.

August 30, 1902.

To the Tenth Annual Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts:

Dear Comrades—Greeting—Although I am as yet unable to participate in your proceedings, I am with you heart and soul.

Twice have the doctors, relatives, friends, acquaintances and strangers had me dead and buried. But, thanks to persevering in the correct principles of physiology and hygiene and proper doses of medicine, I have both times risen from the grave. And the last resurrection promises well to be a lasting one.

So, I want to say to the comrades, friends and members of the working class—no matter how weak the Socialist Labor Party may appear to look to the unthinking, remember that it embodies the only correct principles of sociology and political economy destined to emancipate the working class from wage slavery to the capitalist class.

While the capitalist sun, behind dark clouds of gloom and oppression for the proletariat, appears to be towering to its zenith, yet, the time is at hand when it must sink into utter oblivion, never to rise again. And, as it sinks, the sun of the Socialist Labor Party will rise higher and grow larger and brighter, shedding its rays of light and intelligence upon the workers of the world, thus dispelling those capitalist clouds of darkness and gloom, and ushering in the existence the blessed reality of the Socialist Republic.

Long live the Socialist Labor Party! Down with the masqueraders and fakirs! Yours fraternally,

Granville F. Lombard.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.

The "lampoonists" have not affected Massachusetts to any extent. So far as I can find out they have not secured enough persons to flag a hand car in good shape, and where they have got any one at all, it was one of those tired fellows who believed in the Socialist Republic if you would let him build it in his bed room.

The move of the Pennsylvania State Committee, as per letters of D. M. Schacter, to Frank Jordan, and their later move in taking a vote of their membership to withdraw from the party, said vote to close two days before the vote closes on whether a national convention shall be held as sent out by the N. E. C., with the conduct of Thomas Curran, before our State Convention, when he ran away instead of making good his charges, facing Comrade De Leon when we gave him the opportunity to do so, all this makes clear what this gang wants. So "up and at them" comrades, and do so by organ-

Grand Fair and Ball Under the Auspices

District Alliance 4, Newark, N. J. and District Alliance 49, N. Y. C. SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

At BEETHOVEN MÄNNERCHOR HALL
210-214 East Fifth St., bet. 2d and 3d
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SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS,
SEPTEMBER 20th AND 21st, 1902

ADMISSION TICKETS. 10 CENTS EACH.

Music by L. A. 1028, S. T. and L. A. Proceeds for Agitation Purposes.
Dancing both evenings from 7 to 1. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

The Fair Committee hereby calls upon all members and sympathizers to donate whatever they can in the line of presents for this fair. We look to the members and sympathizers to do all in their power to assist us, and we hope that they realize the importance of assisting us to make this Fair a success. Send all presents to K. Pryor, No. 2 to 6 New Rende street, N. Y. City, N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF . . .
TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 73 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrcraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Rende street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 582 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters

